The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2896 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

AN EXCITING DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Secession Speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Disgraceful Scene in the Senate Galleries.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Condition of the Forts and Arsenals to be Inquired Into.

The Recent Changes in the Administration

Postmaster-General Holt Acting as Secretary of War.

The President Notified by Northern Democrats that he Must Enforce the Laws.

What the South Carolina Commissioners are Doing.

Threat of Governor Pickens to Fire on a Government Vessel.

Significant Indications of Northern Sentiment.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The scene in the Senate to-day was the most intensely exciting that was ever witnessed in that chamber. Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, who, it had been reported, would make a conciliatory speech, gave out that he would make a parting secession speech,—an announcement which drew an immense audience. Every corner was crowded. The lobbies were full. Senator BENJAMIN spoke calmly throughout, but the character of his speech at the close opened up to everyone the new era in national affairs. His closing declaration, that the South could never be subjugated, was greeted by the galleries with disgraceful applause, screams and uproar. It was evidently the act of persons who had purposely packed the galleries. For this demonstration the galleries were promptly cleared, but as the people passed out, remarks were current among the mob such as "That's the talk"—"Now we will have war"—"BENJAMIN's a brick"—"D——n the Abolitionists"—"ABE LINCOLN will never come here."

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, has the floor for Wednesday morning. He will make a powerful Union speech, and, if to-night's reports of an attack on Fort Sumter are true, a war speech, if necessary, in favor of punishing treason.

The scene in the House was also highly interesting. Mr. BARKSDALE demanded a settlement at once.

Several Republicans and Northern Democrats responded spiritedly, "Let's have it, then!" Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, shook his finger at BARKSDALE and HINDMAN, vocifering loudly, "Come on! come on! now we are ready to meet you, and settle it quickly!" Great confusion prevailed, which finally subsided through the efforts of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and others.

I have it upon good authority that the Senate and Department Clerks have been paid, while those of the House have been ignored and will not receive their money until Wednesday or Thursday.

It is generally understood that the recent change in the Administration is attributable chiefly to Messrs. HOLT and STANTON, who have constantly insisted upon the execution of the Federal laws since their appointment, and have made it their ultimatum. Many Union men of all parties have arranged to pay their respects to Mr. STANTON in a body, to-morrow, as a compliment for his course.

The Democrats in Congress from New-York and the Northwest called on the President to-day in a body, and notified him that if he did not maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, and preserve the public property, he need not rely on their support any longer.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was quite an angry discussion. The President charges that South Carolina has misunderstood and abused his forbearance, granted at the instance of strong Union men from the South. He professed to be much exasperated, and says South Carolina has forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one.

Republicans applaud the course of Messrs. HAMILTON, of Texas, and BRIGGS, of New-York, who declared in the House that the Union must and should be preserved. Mr. BRIGGS prevented the House from adjourning to-day, when the Southern men attempted it.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have been communicating by telegraph to-day with Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina. He telegraphed to them that he was notified of the departure of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* for Fort Sumter with sealed dispatches from Washington, but that she could not come over the bar, except under the white flag; otherwise *she would be fired upon by the South Carolina troops.* This is true, undoubtedly, although the Commissioners made a great effort to keep it secret from every one.

It is understood that the South Carolina Commissioners received to-day an official reply to their note addressed to the President.

It is stated also that troops have been ordered to South Carolina, but I can get no reliable confirmation of this announcement.

All the letters from the North indicate a rapidly improving feeling there. Several prominent Republicans have dispatches from large New-York merchants, saying at an hour's warning one hundred thousand men would be ready to go to Charleston to collect the revenue. Even Mr. SICKLES has come back somewhat tamed, and he says he never saw such a complete revolution in sentiment as exists in New-York.

The Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and occupied some time in discussing Mr. MILLSON's proposition, similar to Mr. CRITTENDEN's. Messrs. CORWIN, ADAMS and MORSE made strong speeches against the proposition. It was not voted upon. It is generally understood that the mission of this Committee is ended. It will probably now break up without accomplishing anything.

Gen. DIX writes to the Government here that Maj. ANDERSON's conduct meets the entire approval of even the most extreme secession men in New-York.

There is great excitement in the War Department, caused by the rumor that Mr. HOLT will discharge many of Mr. FLOYD's clerks and get new men who are not committed to his policy.

Col. HUGER, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post-office Department for $440 worth of postage stamps, for the use of the Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. Only twelve Postmasters have resigned in South Carolina. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

Members from South Carolina state that the Senate holds a contract by which the Government agrees to pay $40,000 bonus for the steam mail service between Charleston and Havana.

Orders were issued to-day detaching officers from the brig *Dolphin*, and discharging the crew at Norfolk. This does not look like putting the Naval establishment on a war footing.

A proposition was sent to RUSSELL to-day to reduce his bail to $100,000, $75,000 of which may be District bail, and $25,000 outside of the District. He repudiates it so far as he is concerned, and says he asks no quarter. It will probably be done, however, upon the responsibility of his friends.

BAILEY's security is increased to $10,000. This gross fraud has been nearly forgotten in the political excitement.

SECRETARY FLOYD'S RESIGNATION.

Following is the correspondence previously alluded to as having passed between Secretary FLOYD and the President on the occasion of the resignation of the former:

SECRETARY FLOYD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1860.

SIR: On the morning of the 27th inst. I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

COUNSEL CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

SIR: It is evident now from the action of the Commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of the Government have been violated by Major ANDERSON. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy is left, and that is to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war. (Signed.)

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties in these reciprocal pledges was to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object. Thus affairs stood until the action of Maj. ANDERSON, taken unfortunately while the Commissioners were on their way to this Capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed, has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal or even delay to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement, invites a collision and must inevitably inaugurate civil war. I cannot consent to be the agent of such calamity. I deeply regret that I feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism nor with honor, subjected as I am to a violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With the highest personal regard,
I am most truly yours,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized Postmaster-General HOLT to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.

THE STOLEN BONDS—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ABSTRACTION.

The card published in Saturday's New-York papers by THOMPSON BROS., attracts a great deal of attention here, and seems to afford a new and important clue in connection with the lately exposed abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department. The above-named parties state that they hold one of the North Carolina Bonds advertised by the Department as stolen, and that this one has been held in your City *for two years past!*

If THOMPSON BROS. are not mistaken in this important statement, it is evident that a portion of the missing Bonds were stolen and sold two years ago, and that it is an error to suppose they were all taken for the mere purpose of hypothecation. Has BAILEY been speculating in them for two years? If it is true, as stated, that the Indian Trust Funds were in United States Stocks originally, and that in 1857 Secretary THOMPSON sold these at a premium of 16 per cent., and reinvested in the State Bonds, it is further evident that the beginning of their abstraction must have occurred very soon thereafter.

Another important consideration is this: The United States Stocks were payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, while these State bonds are payable "to bearer," so that good lawyers are quite unanimous in opinion, so far as we can learn here, that they are perfectly good in the hands of innocent holders. Thus in substituting for perfectly safe United States securities, the stocks of Slaveholding States which Mr. THOMPSON knew would depreciate under the secession agitation to which he has long been committed, the Secretary was guilty of a double blunder, for the severe consequences of which he is probably personally responsible.

Any number of new theories in regard to the abstraction of the bonds in question have been started in consequence of these new developments. If there is no error in the Thompson card, the original motive for the abstraction could not have been the desire to aid RUSSELL & Co. by lending them the securities for hypothecation; and if the clerk BAILEY can be made responsible for even a single bond which was taken and *sold* two years ago, his testimony as to the motives which induced him to abstract the remainder will be much impaired.

There is a general conviction in the public mind here that Mr. RUSSELL originally had not the slightest suspicion that the bonds placed in his hands by BAILEY were improperly obtained, and that when he did become aware of their ownership, he was already so far compromised as to make it impossible for him to save his own honor and avoid Secretary FLOYD's ruin, except by getting out of his pecuniary embarrassments, and quietly replacing the abstracted bonds.

LUKE LEE, of SUTTER, LEE & Co., *who was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, was RUSSELL's banker, and in the habit of raising money for him on securities upon which it could be obtained. His business with RUSSELL & Co. was so large that it became very important to him to help the house through its difficulties, not only that he might continue to enjoy the commissions gained from so large a business, but also that he might not be involved in losses by RUSSELL's failure. His testimony undoubtedly will be important; and if he makes a clean breast of it, we shall probably know exactly when and how it was that BAILEY betrayed his trust—for it is not likely that so important a negotiation was kept entirely secret from one so deeply interested in RUSSELL's pecuniary affairs.

The statements of any intimacy between BAILEY and RUSSELL are all erroneous. They were strangers until BAILEY came to RUSSELL one day at the War Department, and asked him if it was true that he was unable to protect some acceptances of FLOYD's which were about to mature. RUSSELL replied that it was. BAILEY asked next if he could get along with temporary relief, and being answered in the affirmative, he said he had control of a large quantity of bonds belonging to a Florida Railroad Company, which he could loan him for the purpose of hypothecation. It was in this way that RUSSELL became possessed of the bonds.

It is plain, however, that there must have been other parties behind the scenes—who *were* they? RUSSELL must have paid somebody a commission for raising him the loan of bonds—who was that party? BAILEY could not have searched out RUSSELL, an entire stranger to him, voluntarily, for the purpose of making this negotiation. There was some one behind him, who knew that he had access to the bonds, and who instigated their abstraction—*Who was it?* In obtaining answers to these questions, the House Committee will, probably, have a solution of the whole matter.

Mr. RUSSELL undoubtedly is possessed of facts enough to make the whole affair clear to his own comprehension now. He paid his commissions, and knows to whom he paid them; but there is no danger that, from motives of false delicacy, he will be silent, allowing the taint of guilt to rest upon himself, rather than aid in the exposure of the truly guilty party or parties, who probably appeal to his sympathies by the plea that they have got into the scrape in endeavoring to aid him. He owes it to himself, his family, and to truth, justice, and public morality, to close his ears to all such suggestions, and vindicate himself if he can. Let us have all the facts, no matter whom they hit,—whether a Cabinet Minister, a broker, or a clerk.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The report which prevailed throughout the city this afternoon that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, produced a thrilling effect, and occasioned much indignation among the Secessionists, who are fully aware that Gen. SCOTT is in favor of extensive military preparations. The truth is, Postmaster-General HOLT is in temporary charge of the Department, and to-night was attending to the duties there, in company with the Chief Clerk. Gen. SCOTT has not been either at the Department or at the President's house to-day.

Both THOMPSON and THOMAS were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though rumor had declared otherwise.

Many reports prevail with no truth for their foundation, and which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. BINGHAM's bill, further to provide for the collection of duty on imports, introduced in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, looks to the increase of the President's power to enforce the revenue laws.

No decisive action was taken to-day by the Cabinet relative to the Charleston forts.

The President's Special Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. It is understood he will submit such facts as have come to his knowledge for such legislative action as may be concerning the secession movements.

Senator HUNTER intends introducing a resolution, having in view an adjustment of the property and other questions with any seceding State.

Mr. TRESCOTT, the Secretary to the South Carolina Commissioners, will leave Washington to-morrow for Charleston. The Commissioners will remain to await Executive and Legislative action.

Certain parties in New-York have proposed to take the remainder (over $3,000,000) of the late $5,000,000 loan, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the Treasury to-day that the last named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met

The Congressmen are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded. There was a large crowd about the doors. Ladies also were in the lobbies and on the floor.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) offered a resolution that a portion of the gallery be set aside for foreign Ministers and their families and suites.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected. He thought there was no reason for it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) also spoke in favor of its passage. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) reported from the Special Committee of Thirteen, that the Committee had not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment. He asked that the journal of the Committee be printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that he wished to speak on the subject, but would postpone his remarks until Wednesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked that the Senate would set apart some day for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him.

The resolution was then made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the arms made at the National armories; if any had been sold, and if so, at what price and to whom; what number there were in the arsenals and how they were protected. Objected to and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing Slavery to continue in force.

Mr. GREEN said that Mr. BROWN's amendment did not change any law, but only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people free to choose their own laws.

The special order, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas, was here taken up, and postponed until Monday next.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) rose to address the Senate: He said he had supposed that ere this he would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence of it he should assume that he had such information. The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (BENJAMIN) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his duty. He would call attention to the speech he made four years ago, predicting this result. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from the speech he made in 1856, and in which he said the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with all the rights of the South, because he did not believe there could be peaceable secession. He said that the words he had then uttered had proved to be true to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then expressed would prove only fears, but from what he had heard, it almost seemed as if the other side of the Chamber desired to bring about a civil war. South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her, or else to put her down. That is the real issue, and there is no use to disguise it. We are not permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina alone, for next week. Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will separate from the Union; a week after, Georgia will follow them; a little later, Louisiana will secede, and soon after her, Arkansas. Now then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coerce by force? He argued that the people of South Carolina had a right to declare themselves free—it was an inherent, inalienable right. South Carolina had by the voice of her people, met in Convention in 1860, and repealed the ordinance made by the people when they met in Convention in 1788. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER's in the Rhode Island case, to show that a Convention of the people duly assembled, had proper authority. He (WEBSTER) had said that a compact was not binding on one party unless the other parties to it lived up to it, and that a compact broken by one could be broken by all. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from Mr. MADISON to sustain his position. He (BENJAMIN) said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States seceded from it for the express reason that the compact between them was not kept; and finally all the States seceded, but Rhode Island and North Carolina, leaving them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the present Constitution, to show the right of a State to secede. Who was to be the judge if a compact was broken? If a compact was broken in a pecuniary matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically the Constitution provided no way. He read from the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, to show that the members of that Convention refused to make the Senate the Judge of, or give the President the power to veto, the action of a State; that they refused to give Congress the power to negative State legislation, and that they specially refused to give any power to coerce States. Yet when the State Conventions came to ratify the Constitution, complaints were made that the States were not sufficiently secure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed the States, but when these rights are denied, where is the remedy? Suppose that South Carolina should send two Senators here, and the majority should refuse to receive but one, what power can compel that majority to repair the wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should then withdraw from the Union who could say it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose again, that a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does appear clear to South Carolina, suppose she is denied access to the the Territories? Is she without any remedy under the Constitution? If there is none, then she must be the judge of the wrong and the mode of redress. He read an extract from an address delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in New-York, in 1838, in which he said nations themselves must be the sole judge whether compacts are broken, and also saying "that when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to separate in peace and return to their original state." He (BENJAMIN) said that a sectional President had been elected, who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to, and appoint from one section, all the officers in the gift of the Government, and thus ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina is mistaken in believing that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether we shall permit her to withdraw or force her back. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) he (BENJAMIN) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey his State Government. The Republican Senators say that they will not coerce a State, but enforce the laws against individuals. But how can they punish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find the Judge and jury to do so, when all the citizens in the State think that he has done right? He (BENJAMIN) said they could not blockade a port without declaring war; they could not embargo one port without closing the other. He claimed that neither Congress nor the President had power to go into a State with a military force without the intervention of the civil power—some civil process must precede the military force. He argued that they could not collect the revenue by force. Such threats were only a pretext to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: "Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, or reduce her to subjection by war?"

Mr. BENJAMIN here read from VATTEL, to show that the hypocritical keeping of compacts was of no avail and referred to the case of RHADAMISTUS, who promised not to use steel against a captive, yet smothered him. And you, Senators o the Republican Party, you assert, and your people assert, that, under a just and fair interpretation of the Federal Constitution, it is right to deny that our slaves, which, directly or indirectly, involve a value of $4,000,000,000, are property at all, entitled to protection in the Territories under and by the Government. You assert that, by a fair interpretation of that instrument, it is right to encourage, by all possible means, the robbery of this property, and to legislate so as to render its recovery as dangerous and difficult as possible. You say that it is right and proper under the Constitution, to prevent our mere transit across a sister State, to embark with our property on a lawful voyage, without being openly despoiled of it. You assert that it is right and proper to hold us up to the ban of mankind, in speeches and writings, as thieves, robbers, villains and criminals of the blackest dye, because we continue to own property which we owned at the time we all signed the compact. You say it is right that we should be disposed to spend our treasure in the purchase, and our blood in the conquest of foreign territory, and yet have no right to enter it for settlement, without leaving behind our most valuable property, under penalty of its confiscation. Your fathers interpreted this instrument to mean safety and peace to all, and you say it is eminently in accordance with the surety that our welfare and peace is to be preserved, that our sister States should combine to prevent our growth and development, and surround us with a cordon of hostile communities, for the express and avowed purpose of accumulating, in dense masses and within restricted limits, a population which you believe to be dangerous, and thereby forcing us to sacrifice a property nearly sufficient in value to pay the public debt of every nation in Europe. This construction of the instrument which was to preserve our security and promote our welfare, and which we only signed on your assurance, that such was its object, you tell us now is a fair construction. You don't propose to enter our States, you say, to kill and destroy our institutions by force. Oh, No. You initiate the fate of Phadamiscus, and you propose simply to inclose us in an embrace that will suffocate us. You don't propose to fell the tree, you promised not to. You merely propose to girdle it, and let it die, and then, when we tell you we don't understand this way, and your acting upon it in this spirit releases us from the obligations which accompany it, and under no circumstances can we consent to live together under the interpretation, and we say we will go, if you will let us go, in peace, we are answered by your leading spokeman, "Oh, no, we cannot do that. We have no objection to it, personally, but we are bound by our oaths, if you attempt it, your people will be hanged for treason. We have examined this instrument thoroughly, and we cannot find any warrant in it for releasing ourselves from the obligation of giving you all these benefits, and our oaths force us to tax you for it. We can dispense with anything else, but we protest, upon our souls, that our consciences will be sorely worried if we do not take your money." [Laughter.] That is the proposition of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE,) in plain language, "We can dispense with anything and everything else, but how to get rid of taking your money, we cannot see." [Laughter.] Now, Senators, this picture is not placed before you with any idea of acting upon any one of you, or that it will change the views or alter the conduct of any of you; all hope of that is gone. Our Committee has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised. The day of adjustment has passed. If you propose to make one now, you are too late. And now, Senators, within a very few weeks we part, to meet again as Senators in one common council chamber of the nation, no more forever. We desire, we beseech you, to let this parting be in peace. I conjure you to indulge in no vain delusion, that duty, or conscience, or interest, or honor, impose upon you the necessity of invading our States, and shedding the blood of our people. You have no possible justification for it. I trust it is from no craven spirit, or any sacrifice of the dignity or honor of my own State, that I make this last appeal, but from far higher and holier motives. If, however, it shall prove vain—if you are resolute to pervert the Government, framed by the fathers for the protection of our rights, into an instrument for subjugating and enslaving us, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the universe, for the rectitude of our intentions, we must meet the issue you force upon us as best becomes freemen defending all that is dear to man. What may be the fate of this horrible contest none can foretell; but this much I will say, the fortunes of war may be adverse to our arms; you may carry desolation into our peaceful land, and with torch and firebrand may set our cities in flames; you may even emulate the atrocities of those who, in the days of the Revolution, hounded on the bloodthirsty savage; you may give the protection of your advancing armies to the furious fanatics who desire nothing more than to add the horrors of servile insurrection to civil war; you may do all this, and more, but you never can subjugate us; you never can subjugate the free sons of the oil into vassals, paying tribute to your power; you never can degrade them to a servile and inferior race; never, never, never.

As Mr. BENJAMIN concluded his speech he was greeted with uproarious applause. All over the galleries there were shouts and cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and hurrahs, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed all over the house.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) as soon as his voice could be heard above the uproar, moved that the galleries be instantly cleared.

This motion was seconded by a number of voices, amid hisses and whistlings in the galleries.

The President, (Mr. BRIGHT in the chair,) ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery.

The hisses now again broke out.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. MASON hoped that the Senate would not adjourn until the dignity of the Senate was asserted.

The Ayes and Nays were called on the motion to clear the gallery.

The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared the gallery.

The motion to adjourn was lost, by Yeas 13, Nays 32.

Mr. MASON said that he did not intend that the ladies' gallery should be cleared.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the late Secretary of War, explaining the reasons why, and justifying his course, in giving certain acceptances to RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., and inviting investigation into all his official acts.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved the communication be referred to the Select Committee to investigate into the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed this course.

Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. CURTIS could appear as witness before the Committee, and briefly contended that the resolution should take that direction, as the Secretary of War says he has been complicated to some extent as a party to the question before the Committee.

Mr. CURTIS denied that he had offered himself as a witness, and remarked that the Secretary had made the contract with RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., without authority of law, and to the prejudice of other parties.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) raised the point that the Secretary of War had no authority by law to communicate to the House at will.

Mr. BOCOCK said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has a right to come here and ask for an investigation.

The speaker said it did not appear to him that while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications the heads of Departments could not do so.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) referred to the Act of 1808, to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make communications in regard to contracts.

Mr. GROW did not consider that the law was applicable to this case.

The communication was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of cannon or munitions of war have been removed from the arsenals since April, 1860; what sales of arms had been made subsequent to that time; to whom, and whether by private or public sale.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following: that the several States did not "ordain and establish" this Government; that it was made by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that for such purpose the people withdrew from their several State Governments certain powers, and vested them in one General Government, whose Constitution, laws, and treaties are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that we are not thirty-three nations, but one nation, made such by the Constitution, and known to the world as the American nation; that any nation has the right of self-preservation, the right to defend itself against enemies from without and traitors within; that we believe this nation has the power to do so, and that it is its duty to exercise it.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, when Mr. MCKEAN withdrew it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOOPER (delegate from Utah) presented a memorial of the people of that Territory praying to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts, arsenals and other property at Charleston; whether any measures have been taken to garrison and put them in condition, since it has become evident that South Carolina intended to secede; what troops were there then and now; whether any orders have been given to reinforce Fort Moutrie since it has been seized by the insurgents, and what orders have been given to the officers; and whether any vessels-of-war have been ordered thither since the seizure of the same by the rebels.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the reception of the resolution, as the rules require that such calls on the President for information shall lie over one day.

The Speaker said that Mr. BRANCH's point was well taken.

Mr. STEVENS moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that the motion was not now in order; one hour must first elapse.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy, by force, would be impracticable, and destructive to Republican Liberty.

He demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.)—I move to adjourn. I want to put down this resolution-making business. It distracts the country.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I ask my colleague to withdraw his motion.

Mr. HILL—I cannot.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The previous question has already been ordered.

Mr. HILL—I want all resolutions touching the condition of the country to have the same reference.

Mr. STANTON—If the gentleman will permit me to offer a substitute, I will withdraw my motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.)—I hope the issue will be met directly, as certain newspapers and orators have been talking about coercion.

Mr. HILL insisted on his motion to adjourn.

Some words of an exciting character passed between Messrs. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) and MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.) The only words heard amid the confusion were "shirking the question." The breeze was not serious, and soon blew over.

Mr. BARKSDALE exclaimed—We are ready to meet you.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

The question was taken on the motion to table the resolution.

When the name of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was called, he said, as this involves the direct question of coercion, I vote no.

The resolution was tabled. Yeas, 98; Nays, 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Campbell, Carey, Case, Clemens, Colfax, Conkling, Cox, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Fouke, French, Gooch, Grow, Hale, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Helmick, Hill, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Quarles, Edwin R Reynolds, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Sherman, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevens, Stokes, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Vance, Vandever, Verrel, Wade, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wilson Windom—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Anderson of Missouri, Ashley, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Branch, Burch, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Curtis, Dejarnette, Dunn, Edmundson, Florence, Garnett, Gartrel Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Love, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McRae, Moore of Alabama, Niblack, Peyton, Pryor, Pugh Riggs, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Spooner, Thomas, Vallandigham, Wells, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—55.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution which was adopted, granting the use of the Hall of the Representatives on humiliation and prayer day, under the direction of the chaplains of the two Houses.

Mr. STEVENS called up his resolution above noted.

Mr. STANTON proposed a substitute, that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report how, to whom and for what price arms have been distributed since January, 1860; and also into the condition of the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, etc., of the country; whether they are supplied with adequate garrisons; and whether any further measures are required to protect the public property; and that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and have leave to report at any time.

Mr. STEVENS refused to accept the substitute. He wanted the President to speak for himself.

Mr. STEVENS' question to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution was disagreed to 91 against 62—not two-thirds.

Mr. STANTON's substitute was adopted as an independent resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a preamble reciting the secession ordinance of South Carolina, and concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the same and report at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress in consequence of the position South Carolina has thus assumed.

Messrs. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) severally objected.

Mr. DAVIS moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wished to offer a substitute asserting that the right of a State to withdraw from the Union is not recognized by the Constitution; and that neither the President nor Congress is invested with authority to recognize any State in any character but as a State of the Union; that the General Government is invested with power to collect revenue and protect the public property wherever situated; that the Committee on Judiciary inquire whether such laws are in force as will enable the Government to maintain the property in the several States and elsewhere, and to collect the revenue when an attempt should be made to resist the same; and that the Committee inquire whether in their opinion the laws are insufficient for the accomplishment of these purposes; if so, that they report what measures are necessary by the employment of the army and navy as the exigency of the case may require.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived, 42 against 38.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Strong fortifications have been ordered in and around the harbor, to resist any reinforcements that may be sent to Major ANDERSON.

Gov. PICKENS is in daily receipt of dispatches from the South, tendering men to defend South Carolina from invasion.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The President stated that the question before the body yesterday, on the closing of the Secret Session, was a resolution relative to the removal of the light-houses and buoys.

Mr. CHESTNUT moved that they go into Secret Session.

The Convention remained in secret session till the adjournment.

CO-OPERATION IN ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says the majority in the Alabama Convention in favor of co-operation will be from 10 to 15.

There are three classes of Coöperationists in Alabama.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City, states that Mr. COOPER, Commissioner from Alabama, made a strong secession speech last night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe, in a commercial or industrial point of view, the Southern States would be the losers in case of a disruption of the Government. He said the South did not desire to reopen the African Slave-trade. His remarks were occasionally applauded.

A meeting was then held in the Senate-Chamber, to consider the suggestions of Mr. COOPER.

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, the late Breckinridge candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HYER, Senator from Dent, took the Chair. Mr. PARSONS further moved that Col. BALLOW, of Benton, be Secretary. Col. BALLOW declined. He could not approve any measure tending to secession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope that matters might be amicably adjusted.

A resolution was adopted stating that, during the coming session of the Legislature, they would express their opinions officially upon the questions now distracting the Union, and furnish the Governor of Alabama a copy of the resolutions on the subject, as the General Assembly may adopt.

The Assembly meets to-morrow.

Maj. HARRIS, Gen. PRICE and Col. BALLOW are most prominent as candidates for the Speakership, but it is considered doubtful whether either can be elected.

The *Republican* urges that no Secessionist should be elected Speaker, but urges the passage of an act at an early day of the session, calling a Convention of Commissioners from the Slave States at Baltimore, to state explicitly their grievances and the aggressions of the North.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Sumter. As early as 8 o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, was

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2896 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, HALF-PAST TWO P. M.

Highly Important from Washington.

Symptoms of Energy at last in the Government.

Two War Vessels Ordered to Charleston

MINUTE MEN ON THE ALERT.

Southern Forts to be Strengthened and Garrisons to be Reinforced.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

We have a Government at last. High authority announces that the policy of the Administration, towards the Secessionists, is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The steam frigate *Brooklyn* and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure to Charleston.

The *Brooklyn's* cruise is up, and her crew are waiting to be paid off and discharged. But the emergency is considered too pressing to admit it.

The secession leaders discovered yesterday the intention to start these vessels.

Notified their sympathizers at Norfolk to have minute-men ready to seize them if they attempted to go to sea. The Administration is on the watch to prevent it.

Secretary-of-War HOLT has appointed Capt. CHARLES STONE, on recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, to be Inspector-General of Militia in the District of Columbia. To him is entrusted the important duty of immediately organizing the District Militia, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and preserve public property.

STONE'S commission will be issued by the President to-day. He is a West Point graduate, and SCOTT has the highest opinion of him.

Rumor gains credence that all important Southern posts will be immediately reinforced by troops.

Mr. BUCHANAN, having shaken off the traitors, henceforth will be sound. Let him experience immediately then that he has the support of all Union men so long as he upholds the flag of the country.

THE COMPROMISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The city was in jubilant excitement all day in consequence of a private letter received from WINTER DAVIS, giving positive assurances that the Committee will present an unanimous report, embracing an enabling act for New-Mexico, and that no new State is to be admitted to Union without the consent of all the States, and pledging the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills.

HONOR TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan 2.

Three salutes of thirty-three guns each will be fired in different sections of the city to-day in honor of Major ANDERSON.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Yesterday noon twenty-one guns were fired in honor of Major ANDERSON for the noble stand taken by him.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Defensive Preparations.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Commander PETTIGREW, of Castle Pinckney, has issued orders that no boat shall be allowed to approach the wharf head without permission, under penalty of serious consequences in case of violation.

The city river front is carefully guarded.

Carolina ladies have tendered their services at the forts, and some have prepared bedding for the troops.

There is free postal communication between the forts and the city.

The Vigilant Rifles have gone on a secret service at Morris Island.

The Zouaves and German Rifles proceeded to the harbor at noon.

The steamship to Fernandina is discontinued for the present.

Six companies drill in the city this evening.

The Palmetto Guards, 100 strong, have charge of the Arsenal under the Palmetto flag, instead of the Federal flag.

Commodore SHUBRICK is the guest of Col. ISAAC W. HAYNE.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Prayer was offered by Mr. DUPREE, in which he said:

"Wilt thou bring confusion and discomfiture upon our enemies; and wilt thou strengthen the hearts and nerves and arms of our sons to meet this great trial in the name of the God of Israel."

The President received a highly important communication from the Commissioners. It was laid on the table to be reconsidered in secret session.

Immediately fronting the President is a most beautiful bust of JOHN C. CALHOUN on pure white marble. On a piece of paper is the inscription:

"Truth, justice and fraternity. You have written your name in the book of life; fill up the page with deliberation; that written execute quickly. The storm is from the North. The day is far spent, and the night is at hand. Our homes and honor summon the citizens to appear on the parade ground for inspection."

The day has been religiously observed here.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

All the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. All the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors.

The question of order rose—the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order—and Mr. BAKER having the floor on unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. BAKER proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book: "It is the best way that could be said what never ought to have been said at all!" The argument of the Senator, to prove that the Government is of no avail, and that the Union is equally dissolved. He hoped his own purpose was higher. He hoped to contribute his poor argument to sustain the Government under which he lived, and under which he hoped to die. He desired to show that this Government was a substantial power, sovereign in its sphere—a union (and not a compact between sovereign States) which has a right to self-protection. Its Constitution is a perpetuity, and its power is equally capable of being exercised against domestic treason and a foreign foe. He would say, first, that the argument of the Senator (BENJAMIN) was based on an assumption that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States, and thence argue that the compact was broken by one State. That South Carolina may withdraw from the Union was no new argument. It was a repetition of the famous discussion led by CALHOUN. He (BAKER) denied, as WEBSTER, MADISON and JACKSON had denied, that the Constitution was simply a compact betwe n sovereign States. He referred to the authorities quoted by the Senator from Louisiana as being detached opinions and extracts, and read copies of extracts from MADISON to show that he was opposed to nullification.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. COBURN, of Maine, chosen in place of Gov. WASHBURN, appearee and was qualified.

Mr. STRATTON presented a memorial from citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, in view of the present political condition of the country. He moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said we have already got a Committee.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. MAYNARD called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew his motion, that the memorial might be referred to the Committee of thirty-three, which was ordered.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE ineffectually sought to amend the motion to instruct the Committee to report specifically on the subject.

Mr. ADRAIN presented the resolutions on national questions as adopted by the Convention lately held at Trenton, N. J. Similarly referred.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, wished to know whether the Committee were likely to report at an early day or at all. It is important that this should be known?

To this question there was no response, and several gentlemen called Mr. CLARK to order.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report to this House at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress, in consequence of the secession position assumed by South Carolina.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, 47 against 72.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew the resolution, Mr. HOLMAN having introduced a substitute—resolutions against secession, and looking to the employment of the Army and Navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenue.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. SHERMAN severally contended that Mr. DAVIS had no right to withdraw his resolution.

The Speaker decided that Mr. DAVIS had such right.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed the privilege to offer Mr. DAVIS' original resolution as above.

JOHN COCHRANE said such action was plainly out of order.

Mr. BOCOCK took the same view.

Others participated in the debate.

The Speaker decided against Mr. SHERMAN quoting the rules which governed him.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed from the decision, saying it was due to the country that there should be a vote on the proposition.

Miscellaneous Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

This is a general holiday. All the Departments and Municipal offices are closed. The bright, genial weather serves somewhat to enliven the gloom consequent on the political condition of the country.

The Foreign Ministers in Court costume, and afterwards the Army and Navy Officers in full uniform, paid their respects to the President. At noon the doors were opened to other visitors, who, on passing through the reception-room, severally shook his hand. Several members of the Cabinet were present for a brief period. A few Union and secession cockades were seen in the crowd.

The reception, as compared with those of former years, was cheerless, nor was there the earnestness of greeting that hitherto prevailed. But few members of Congress were in attendance.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A report that the South Carolina Commissioners were to be treated to a calithumpian serenade, caused a considerable police force to repair to and stay in their neighborhood all night to prevent it, but it was altogether a false alarm.

Mr. RUSSELL will probably be out on bail by Thursday; offers for the amount necessary have been received to-day from the East, but his Missouri friends prefer that it be furnished by them; for the $150,000 now deficient a party here undertook to broker ize, asking five per cent. on his procuring it, which proposition RUSSELL promptly rejected.

The Deputy Sergeant at-Arms of the House is now in New-York summoning witnesses in the abstraction of Indian Trust Funds case, before the Select Committee.

The Members of Congress who have just returned from visits to their homes in the Border Slave States, express their alarm at the progress of the secession movement, while others from some of the non-Slaveholding States, represent the people as rapidly and earnestly consolidating in the opposite direction.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been, ever since her return from Chiriqui, at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

If the message from the President relative to South Carolina affairs, and embodying the propositions of the Commissioners, be sent to the House, it will, according to the present programme, be promptly tabled.

A brief, though earnest address to the people of the United States has been prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of the Senators CRITTENDEN and BIGLER; it has already been signed by a number of members of both Houses of Congress.

The most intimate friends of the President say, that it is his present determination not to remand ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie.

Certain Southerners were openly indignant to-day under the belief that troops have been ordered to Charleston Harbor, and it is said that they telegraphed to the South accordingly. If any such order was given, it was revoked.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Committee of Thirty-three have accepted Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, but some of the members are yet hopeful that they may yet arrive at some general agreement.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Election of Speaker and Speech of the Speaker Elect.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The House was called to order at 11½ o'clock by WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last Assembly, and the members elect appeared and were sworn in by Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Protests were presented by Messrs. HOPPS and MCCABE against the right of Messrs. KINNEY and ARCULARIUS to their seats. Laid on the table.

On motion of L. CANDRUS, the House proceeded to a viva voce vote for Speaker, and DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN was adopted by the following vote:

For Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republicans, 90.

For FRANCIS KIERNAN, Democrats, 31.

Mr. KIERNAN voted for GEO. W. VARIAN, of New-York.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN not voting.

Messrs. KIERNAN and ROBINSON conducted the Speaker to his desk, and on taking the Chair Mr. LITTLEJOHN said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I am not unconscious of the arduous duties to which your partiality has called me, but I assume them with a firm purpose to discharge them fairly and impartially. The rules which you may adopt for your government shall be faithfully and firmly administered. The rights of the minority and of the majority shall be equally regarded, and it will be my highest ambition to exercise the power which you have conferred upon me, in such a manner as to command your confidence. We have assembled at a time when our beloved country is environed with fearful perils. A sovereign State, forgetful of her allegiance to the Union, has assumed an attitude of open rebellion to the laws and Government of the Republic. Other States threaten to follow her bad example. In this crisis it becomes us, as the representatives of the people of this great State, to prove our attachment to the Union, and our purpose to preserve its integrity by a prompt and harmonious concurrence in whatever legislation may be deemed necessary, without abandonment of principle, to contribute to this patriotic end. However, we may differ on questions of a mere party character in this high purpose; we should have no divided counsels. While I would, gentlemen, under any circumstances administer the duties of this Chair with the strictest impartiality, I shall be coubly ambitious to say and do nothing which may disturb the harmony of your deliberations when the condition of the country, so imperatively demands the fraternal cooperation of all her sons. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, the House proceeded viva voce to the election of a Clerk, and HARRISON A. RISLEY was elected.

Mr. RISLEY was voted for by the Republican members, and E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, by the Democratic members.

On motion of Mr. FISH, CHAS. D. EASTON, of Albany, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. ODELL moved to substitute the name of JOHN A. RILEY. Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. CATLIN, GEO. C. DENNIS was elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of MICHAEL KENNEDY, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICH, HENRY HENDERSON, of Erie, was elected first assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of SILAS M. DIBBLE, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, SANDERS WILSON of St. Lawrence was elected Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to substitute the name of JOSEPH WALLACE, which was lost.

Messrs. PIERCE and KEARNAN were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the House.

Messrs. PENDERGAST and VARIAN were appointed a similar Committee to wait upon the Senate.

The rules of the last Assembly were adopted, subject to revision by a Committee.

The clergy of the city were invited to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer.

The Governor informed the House that he would communicate with the Legislature to-morrow by message.

The House took a recess till 4 P. M., then to meet for the purpose of drawing for seats.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Governor's private Secretary presented the Governor's Annual Message, which was read.

Mr. SPINOLA offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one of the States of the Confederacy; and

Whereas, It is the religious, as well as the patriotic, duty of each State, in its sovereign capacity, as well as that of each citizen, to make every necessary sacrifice for the preservation of this Union of States as they were united by WASHINGTON and his associates; and

Whereas, The State of New-York is now, as it ever has been and ever will be, unalterably and uncompromisingly in favor of the Union as it is; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur that the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed in the name of the people of the State of New York, to tender to the President of the United States the services of the Militia of the State, to be used in such manner, and at such times, as the President may deem best to preserve the Union, and enforce the Constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby directed to inquire into the condition, efficiency and available strength of the military forces of the State, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable day what legislation, if any, is necessary to render that branch of Government fully effective for any exigency that may arise; and, if requisite, that the said Committee report a bill to raise $10,000,000 to properly arm the State.

Mr. SPINOLA, on presenting the above, said he believed the time was approaching when old party divisions must be temporarily laid aside, and all good citizens unite for the preservation of the Union, and put down Northern Abolitionism and Southern fanaticism, both of which are fatal to the preservation of this Confederacy and of the Constitution. The present evils, brought about by the ultraism of both sides, were fatal alike to the prosperity of the laboring man, to the progress of commerce, and to the success of free government. He favored giving to every section of the country its full constitutional rights under the Constitution, and to protect those rights at any hazard; but whoever should attempt to destroy this Union, must do so at his peril.

The resolutions were laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Assembly met at 4 P. M. yesterday to choose seats.

Messrs. BENEDICT, PIERCE, BINGHAM, J. SMITH and VARIAN were, on motion of Mr. BENEDICT, appointed a Committee to report the number of reporters, subordinate officers and clerks to be appointed.

Adjourned.

The House met to-day at 11 A. M., when the Annual Message of the Governor was presented by Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary to the Governor, and was read. [The Message is printed elsewhere.]

PENNSYLVANIA ON SECESSION.

Opening of the Legislature and Address of the Governor.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature at noon to-day.

He declares the doctrine of Secession erroneous; the Constitution is something more than a mere compact; organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of the crime by revolution; if unsuccessful the persons may be executed as traitors. But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and reparation made for the past, and security for the future, for a Government created by the people, should never do injustice to any portion of its citizens. Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the Fugitive Slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States. After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant the right to seek a remedy under the State or National laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania to retain the service of the slave. He suggests the reenactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California by amendment of the Constitution, recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification; and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people. He closes by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the Stars and Stripes through every peril. He adds: "but before assuming the responsibilities that are foreshowed, it, is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every just cause of complaint, so that she can stand before High Heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she was ready to devote her lives and fortunes to the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it. My prayer is, that He who orders the destinies of nations, when he shall have punished us for our sins, will again have mercy upon us, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken through all future time.

In the Senate, Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution and preamble, reciting that South Carolina has passed an Ordinance nullifying the laws of the United States, and declaring their allegiance to the Union is dissolved,—and says that Pennsylvania is willing to pass laws necessary for the redress of real grievances of any sister State, if found to exist, proclaims an ardent desire to cultivate friendly relation with sister States; avows adhesion to the doctrines of JACKSON'S proclamation, and willing to contribute men and means for the preservation of the Union; a copy of the resolutions authenticated under the seal of the Commonwealth, to be sent to the President and Governors of the States. It was referred to a Committee of five—Messrs. Smith, Ketchum, Hall, (Reps.) Schudell and Squiers, (Dems). The Committee are in session.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The City Government, at its last meeting, passed, by a large majority, a resolution in favor of preserving the Union, and instructing the representatives of the city in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Personal Liberty law.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

What the Governor says about Disunion and the Political Crisis.

The first part of the Message relates exclusively to State affairs. The following is all it contains concerning

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The year 1860 will occupy an important place in our national history. The events which have distinguished it are not only unusual, but are of a character likely to produce permanent effects upon our commercial and political relations. They have served to show how favorably our policy has impressed even distant Empires: how important a relative position we occupy among the great family of nations; and how strong, and, at the same time, how erroneous are the prejudices which have been engendered in some sections of our common country against other sections. First, in point of time, was the Embassy from the Emperor of Japan; and it is a fact of much interest, that this was the first formal Embassy ever sent to any Western nation. The singularly exclusive policy of the Japanese has hitherto prevented that intercourse which the standing of their nation justly entitled them to. With a population greater than our own, a country everywhere cultivated, a people among whom education is universal, possessing the most substantial elements of wealth, of industry, of adaptability, of refinement, of intelligence, of probity and virtue, whose laws are administered with rigorous impartiality, and who are hospitable and open-hearted, the empire of Japan, from studious unwillingness to open its commerce to the world, has been but little known. From the eagerness with which the Japanese examined our mechanical and other industrial establishments, and the quickness they evinced in appreciating their advantages, the visit will produce some effect upon their own advancement, while from the evident satisfaction and kindly feeling manifested by them, we cannot doubt that some of the barriers to commerce which have so long existed, will be removed, and that our country will be largely benefited by the visit of the Embassy.

The visit of the Prince of Wales was signalized by our neighbors, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, with every indication of loyalty and enthusiasm. His route, from the moment of his entry to his exit, was one prolonged ovation. Representing in those dominions the regal authority he was justly entitled to the attentions shown him; but on passing into the Territory of the United States, he dropped this character, and came among us as Lord RENFREW, and without pride or ostentation received the voluntary honors of a nation upon whom he had no other claim than belongs, by international courtesy, to every distinguished foreigner who visits our country. The cordiality, as well as the universality of respect shown him, were the manifestations of our regard for the British nation, and an earnest of our appreciation of the courtesy intended by his visit, enhanced, if possible, by our respect for the present sovereign of that Empire, whose womanly virtues have won the esteem of the American people. If there existed anywhere in this country a feeling of unkindness, a relic of the struggles between the two nations, this visit has dispelled it. The ties of friendship have been strengthened between nations of a common kindred and a common language. The citizens of New-York, identified as are their interests with those of Great Britain and her American possessions by intimate commercial relations and contiguity of Territory, should especially regard the visit with favor.

Discontents must sometimes arise, even in a free Government, and occasional misunderstandings are incident to every Confederacy. The formal proceedings of persons in some of our sister States, with the avowed purpose of dissolving the Federal Union, is nevertheless, a subject of painful apprehension, and no imminent has the danger been felt to be, that the business affairs of the country have been deranged, and the public mind greatly perplexed.

The complications which environ the question of a speedy adjustment of existing national difficulties, are not the results of any new and unexpected causes, but are the slow growth of a generation. The events of the past year, among which is the significant disruption of the Charleston Convention in April last, have served to produce a more general conviction that there exists an active and influential class of politicians at the South, deliberately conspiring to destroy the American Union and to construct from the ruins a Southern Confederacy. While many have believed that the frequent manifestations of discontent among our Southern brethren, had their origin in real or fancied wrongs on the part of the North, and have been willing to give a sympathetic ear to those complaints, they are not disposed, now that it is more apparent that secession has been contemplated for years, to encourage an attempted destruction of the Government upon mere declarations, unsupported by evidence.

But I do not question the sincerity of all who threaten secession; on the contrary, I accept the declarations of many as those of earnest and determined men; and while I have faith that time will essentially modify their views, change their purpose and prevent them from rushing madly to inevitable destruction through the paths of treason and civil war, ordinary prudence dictates that this patriotic Commonwealth should not hold a position of apparent indifference, and that we should deliberately consider our relations to the questions of proposed secession, as well as the duties which such an event may force upon us. Believing that as this Confederacy had its origin and consummation in mutual sacrifices and benefits; that it is based upon a solemn compact to which the whole people of the United States were parties, and by which all are firmly bound, and that this compact provides for a peaceful redress of fundamental grievances, it is clear that without a disregard of mutual engagements, no State can voluntarily recede from the Union. A separation of one or more of the States though called secession and claimed to be lawful under rights erroneously supposed to have been reserved to the States, can, nevertheless, be peaceably nothing else than disunion, and disunion, so soon as it shall take its needful form and proportions, must reveal itself in the character of treason, which it will be the high duty of the General Government to arrest and punish. The laws of the United States must be executed; the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed. If the National Government is to exist, its power must be adequate to the enforcement of its laws in any of the States of the Union, and under any circumstances. To permit or to acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities, is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure. The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the Federal authorities, in the adoption of all wise, just and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their earnest, faithful and constant support.

Although strenuously opposed to the establishment of the compromise line of 1820, yet, as a settlement of the then existing difficulties, New-York and the North generally, acquiesced; and, for the third of a century, were content to regard as sacred a compact, inuring largely to the advantage of the friends of slave labor. The ordinance of 1787 had consecrated to free labor the whole of the Northwestern territory, and, in process of time, the rapid stream of emigration had organized it into States. In the meantime Southern society, being less expansive, the North, by natural causes, acquired a preponderating influence in the national councils. The territory west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30′ was still unoccupied. Seeking to preserve its political power, and in spite of its plighted faith, the South determined to remove the barrier to the introduction of Slavery to this section and to occupy it.

The facts connected with the abrogation of the Missouri compact are too recent and too well known to require detail; but from the fourth which the rights of the North were thus invaded, sectional disagreements have been growing wider and more intense, until the fair fabric of the Union is seriously threatened.

No desiring the adoption of the Missouri line, in 1820, and opposing, with almost solid, the weight of her influence to the repeal in 1854, this State does not ask, nor does she desire, the restoration of that line. After full and free discussion her people have declared against the extension of Slavery into any of the Territories, and this they regard as a disposition of that question until revoked by the same authority. Ever ready, nevertheless, as she has proved herself heretofore, New-York will, in all honorable ways, endeavor to reconcile the estrangements now existing in the country.

A magnanimous and loyal State, in such an exigency, may well forego the question whether assumed grievances are real or only imaginary; but while her action should be marked by patience, calmness, conciliation and fraternal affection, there should be no surrender of important rights, nor sacrifice of vital principles. It is equally clear she should not insist on points of pride, or on mere abstractions.

Though brought forward under misapprehension, or such grievance is alleged against this State. In 1840, conformably to the generally received opinion of that day, the Legislature passed a statute granting a trial by jury, in the Courts of this State, to persons charged as being fugitives from service. Afterwards, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, which granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable Fugitive Slave law be passed, nor upon any other conditions, but for reliance for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the Free States fulfil all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws, then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

That the President and Vice President elect, though constitutionally chosen, were unacceptable to a portion of the South, was the cause first avowed for secession. This ground, however, proving untenable as soon as assumed, the agitators fell back upon other alleged grievances and renewed their complaints with a view to exasperate and alarm the people of those States with idle and painful fears.

Every one knows or may know that the newly elected President and Vice-President not only can have no motive nor desire to do any injury to the complaining States, but that they will have no power to exercise for such a purpose.

The Senate of the United States is now controlled by the same political majority which has controlled it for the two last Presidential terms; the House of Representatives already chosen for half the term for which the President and Vice-President are elected, are of the same majority as the Senate; and the Supreme Court is practically the same as it has been for nearly a quarter of a century, and all the constitutional guaranties are in force now as heretofore, against Executive usurpations or sectional interference.

While the question of Slavery, throughout all history, has been a subject of debate, the record of the past will show that the people of the Free States have remained content with the disposition of the subject, made by the Constitution and federal laws, and have refrained from any political agitation of it until efforts were persistently made to extend the institution into the national domain, with a view, as we have seen, to increase the number of the Slaveholding States. The alternative was now forced upon the Northern States, either of a ceaseless agitation of the subject of Slavery, with a view to its removal even from the Slaveholding States themselves; or else of resisting its introduction into the public domain through the intervention of the Federal Government. They chose the latter and have on all occasions proclaimed, and in the most solemn manner pledged to Slave States, the entire, absolute, and unquestioned control, regulation, management and disposition of Slavery within their own borders. This is the position of the Free States to-day, as it always has been; and the convictions and sentiments of the whole people save those of a mere fraction, are in harmony with it.

Angered by private griefs, or at what they have deemed an unjust fugitive slave act, a few inconsiderate persons of Northern States have made either actual or seeming aggressions upon the rights of the people of the Slaveholding States. This, of course, has been met by the people of the latter in a temper and spirit hostile and retaliatory, as might have been expected. Vindictive laws have been passed by them and peaceable and unoffending citizens, of Northern birth, have been degraded or banished by Southern communities and authorities.

What is specially wanted, both at the North and at the South is not only a cessation of hostile words and acts, but a complete restoration of all those amicable and fraternal relations, which formerly existed in every portion of the Confederacy, and without which the Union ceases to confer its highest advantages.

No apprehension, however, need be entertained that the people of this law-abiding State would in any case suffer their authorities or agents in the State or Federal Government to invade or impair any constitutional right or privilege of the Slave States; on the contrary, they stand always as ready to guarantee those rights as to defend their own; and I think it would be well for the Legislature to give such new and solemn utterances to these convictions as shall afford to the people of all the Southern States the assurance that all their rights, under the Constitution and the laws, are recognized, and will, on the part of the people of this State, be respected and maintained inviolate.

I fully believe that if justice and moderation shall mark the conduct of the loyal States, we shall safely pass the present crisis, as we have passed many others, without loss of substantial rights or self-respect; for I am unwilling to admit that there are madmen, either at the North or South, sufficiently formidable in power or in numbers to destroy the Union of the States; a Union which has been productive of inestimable good; a Union in which all sections and parts have contributed, in diverse though harmonious modes, to that common result of strength, stability and happiness manifest to every eye, in every direction, throughout the length and breadth of this extended land.

In view, however of the momentous questions involved it becomes the solemn duty of the National Executive to act with promptitude and firmness; the National Legislature with moderation and conciliation; and the public Press, throughout the country, with that regard to the rights of all sections and all interests, which its vast influence and responsibilities demand.

Every State can do something, and ought to do all that it can to avert the threatened danger. Let New-York set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barrier, but, on the contrary, let her representatives in the Federal Legislature give their ready support to any settlement that shall be just and honorable to all; a settlement due alike to the cherished memories of the past, the mighty interests of the present, and the myriads of the future. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to none; but, extending the hand of fellowship to all, and living up to the strict letter of that great fundamental law, the living and immortal bond of the union of the States, cordially unite with other members of the Confederacy, in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that the Constitution shall be honored and the Union of the States shall be preserved. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1861.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

How it was Observed in Private Circles and in Public Places.

New-Year's Calling, according to old-time fashion in New-Amsterdam, is fast becoming a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. The good burghers in the day of the Dutch domination were wont to make the first day of the year the occasion of family reunions and revivals of old friendships. But we have changed all that. Of late it has come to be thought of rather as an opportunity for forming new acquaintances, and quietly dropping those which may have ceased to be desirable. Further than this it is to very many merely a season for testing their capacity for strong drink; or, for learning and retailing the small scandals of families; or, for squaring the circle of their female society,—determing how many it contains, that is, (its superficial contents, generally) and visiting all in order that they may boast of the achievement afterwards. Then there are others who look upon the 1st of January as the day specially appointed and set apart for the drawing of matrimonial lotteries. They seek to know ladies whom they may or may not have met before, visiting them with an eye to beauty of person or of purse. Led by an introducing friend, they enter new gardens of lovely, budding plants, and flit from flower to flower until they settle upon the sweetest. They regard with suspicion every silken rose leaf's rustle, for to them the fair are decked but to decoy; and, to their way of thinking, the only object of the nobling shrubbery is too woo some green thing,—to entoil a husband. And so they play their part, seeking the Goddess Fortune, e'en in their New-Year's calls.

A well known English writer on America,—John Bull has given us an occasional toss on his ink-horn,—thus with brief accuracy describes the routine of our peculiar custom: "The ladies of a family remain at home to receive visits; the gentlemen are abroad, actively engaged in paying them. You enter, shake hands, are seated, talk for a minute or two on the topics of the day, then hurry off as fast as you can. Wine and cake are on the table, of which each visitor is invited to partake." It is the story of yesterday. With regard to the number of calls made in the aggregate, who made and who received the most and who the least, who met his fate "for better, for worse,"—drawing a match of Lucifer or taking in his hand a waxen taper, warranted to burn for him to the last,—how many times "the weather" was discussed within doors and anathematized without,—it was a bad day for the leaky booted,—how many overate and over-drank, the rumbor of night-keys that "didn't go home till morning," and "Oh! let's be joyful," led all night long,—on these points we have not prepared statistical tables, fearing that those who over-ate might be over-rated, and knowing that all the rest would be considerably under the tables.

But the gentlemen who called until they were calicus-soled, and the ladies by whom they were received and so often re-seated, were not the only ones who danced in the festival. Childhood had its holiday as well. The nursery was manned with wooden soldiers and woman-ned with doll babies.

All day trumpets were blatant within doors and without. If the youngsters and children of a larger growth would do without blowing them, would they not feel just as well within? Out-doors the boys ran riot, skating and sliding through the frozen streets to the great discomfort of struggling maudlin topers. It was amusing sometimes to observe the efforts of these "lubbers," whose sea legs seemed to desert them when they were "half-seas over," to totter out of the way of "steel-shod juveniles advancing fleet as deer; when a collision took place sometimes the little dears had a dear reckoning for making them stagger. The ice in the Central Park Park pond was not strong enough to bear skaters, and there were very few visitors there during the day. At some of the charitable institutions, too, it was a gala-day; but of them more below.

HOW MAYOR WOOD RECEIVED CALLS.

The City received calls and did the honors in the person of its Mayor. The honors did not on this, as on previous occasions, consist in brandy and water, cakes and cigars, but was confined to a shake hands and look at what Alderman BRADY calls a "respectable, high minded, honorable social gentleman," our worthy Mayor. From 11 o'clock until 12 M. "His Excellency" erectly stood at the end of the mayoral table, gave the municipal shake, nodded the municipal nod, tipped the municipal wink, and wished the municipal Happy New-Year to the steady stream of municipal visitors. Some person had wickedly spread the report that visitors would be treated to a "wee drop" of the cup that cheers and likewise intoxicates, besides a bite of municipal fodder, and great was the rush of the urchins and b'hoys to get a taste of the good things. Greater was the general consternation when Policeman No. 31, and door-keeper DUROSS, pronounced the report unfounded. The number of the Mayor's visitors suddenly decreased, in exactly the proportion that the respectability increased. His Honor received the congratulations of his personal friends with all the coyness of a newly-made bridegroom, and into the ears of not a few he whispered a word about the Fifth-avenue reception of Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD. An invidious pen might draw a distinction between the visitors to the citizen and to the official, but, as the reportorial eye penetrates not to the palatial mansion, the comparison which large ideality and small consciousness might suggest must be foregone. Altogether, the guests of the City composed what may be termed a respectable crowd, and received with an urbanity and dignity for which the for which the manufacturer of City Chamberlains is so justly celebrated.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

From eighty to one hundred boys participated in the New-Year's programme at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, which was of the usual character for that occasion. Among other attractions, there was a lottery for the distribution of New-Year's gifts, of a substantial and seasonable kind, such as pants, jackets, shoes, sacks, mits and suspenders. On each twig of a Christmas tree was hung an envelope containing a certain number, which represented a gift of some kind, and from which the boys, in their turn, were permitted to select. By adopting this method of distribution all partiality, or the appearance of it was avoided; the boys also enjoyed the novel method, and all were satisfied with whatever fell to their lot. Mr. OSTRANDER and Mr. JONES, of the New-York University, made addresses, and in the afternoon a nice dinner was served up, of which all were invited to partake. The day was concluded in innocent sports and pastimes. There are generally from 75 to 100 boys who find lodgings and a comfortable temporary home at this place, the number being much larger at this than during the warm season. They are still in want of warm bed-clothing for sixteen beds in their new rooms. The entire institution, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. O'CONNOR, appears to be in excellent order, and is doing much to meliorate the hard condition of homeless and friendless little boys, many of whom, according to the statement of the excellent Matron, are patterns of good behavior, and exhibit great kindliness for each other.

AT THE ISLAND INSTITUTES.

The day was observed in the usual manner at the various Institutions under the care of the Board of Charities and Corrections, the visitors being fewer than upon Christmas day. President DRAPER and Commissioners BELL and NICHOLSON, visited the Islands, and personally inspected their condition, and superintended the distribution of the good things provided for the comfort of the beneficiaries. The Randall's Island children were collected in the play-room in the forenoon, where they were addressed by Mr. DRAPER and others, and an extra dinner was served for them at noon. They remainder of the day was spent in various sports. The inmates of the Insane Asylum were also treated to a sumptuous dinner, which was greatly enjoyed, and an extra supply of the regular fare was dispensed to the inmates of the Almshouse. The day on the Island was one of good cheer to all the unfortunates who share the protection and bounty of the City.

AT THE FIVE POINTS.

There were no extra festivities at the Five Points on New-Year's Day. The House of Industry and the Ladies Home Mission having celebrated Thanksgiving and Christmas, and given the children under their charge a grand jollification, concluded to let New-Year's pass without any extra demonstration. The inmates of the House of Industry were furnished with a little more sumptuous dinner than usual, but in other respects the routine was the same as on other days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening, JOHN BOYD, a seaman, of Gleenock, (Scotland,

NEW-YEARE DAYE YE PASTYMES.

Beyng a legende of ye Graate Citye—likewyse beyng a faythful Historie of Fyttye Browne, Esquire hys mysheps and mysadventures duryng ye day.

BY O. H. WEBB.

Ye Argument.

Mr. Fitz Browne was a nice young man,
Chief of a rather extensive clan,
Sung of in ditties,
Found in the cities;
A clan you may know by their daily walk,
By the slogan and slang of their hourly talk;
For the one is a gait decidedly "tall,"
And the other is rightfully christened "small."
In their fanciful style
A hat is a tile,—
A nomenclature admitting of proof,
Since tiles go to cover defects of the roof.
Of papa
They speak in this typical phrase:
"Institution paternal;"
And mama,
Is: "ditto maternal."—
Affection has very queer ways.

A patrician air
Lingers them near;
Each garment they wear
Is a marvel of rarest tissues;
Boots fashioned deftly of patent calf,
"Patent:" for shrewd is the cobbler staff—
Their parents, not so knowing by half,
Neglected to patent *their* issues.
Silk of the rarest of mulberry leaves,
Cloth the finest the foreign loom weaves,
And here a note that is marginal,
Though now they're wearing "bishop sleeves,"
Their virtues are far from Cardinal.

Birds of a feather flock always together,
And, the flock that I speak of follow belle-weather,
On any fine day you may see the whole clan
Platooning Broadway, Fitz Browne in the van,—
The street is in this wise denounced in the Bible,
(If St. Matthew lived now he'd be sued for the libel.)
It is a Broadway
Which leadeth to sin,
And many be they
Which walk therein.
Yet, nevertheless, you'll readily guess
That the light of their faces
Grace Church often graces—
Not to go *there!* why, ridiculous!
And sometimes they prey,
(In an amorous way,)
Round the shrine of their saint—the St. Nicholas.
At the ladies that pass,
It is whispered, alas,
That they squint "through a glass
Darkly;"
But should any old fogy venture to bring
A hint that such conduct is not quite the thing,
And can only from low-born shabbiness spring,
Of their birth they can bring a credential—
They are nobs,
Not snobs,—
The difference you see is essential.

Apologye.

But, my reader and friend,
I do not intend,
Nor was it my plan when this sketch I began,
To bore you with lengthy memoirs of the clan;
I simply propose in a cross-the-lot-way,
To follow the fortunes of one for a day.

Ye Bulke of ye Storye.

Fitz Browne arose early on New-Year's morn;
He braced up his nerves with a duplicate horn,
For the "calls" of the day were manifold;
And then proceeded himself to array
In linen as fine and fresh as the day;
Garments new as the year, better than they
Were not to be had for any gold.

A dainty hat on his head he wore,
With rim tipped daintily down before,
And a dainty cane in his hand he bore,
As voucher of his gentility;
For it seems a queer fact that since Abel was slain
We incline to regard the mark of a cane
As a mark of decided ability.

He called at the mansion of Mrs. Legay,
Remarked on the weather, and spoke of the day,
Took a "nip" at the wine, kissed his hand and away.
Like Time in the primer our hero now flew,
Turning his glass with all whom he knew;
Like a crier he called the whole street through,
On the Eustaces, Lords, and—Lord knows who—
Till his talk grew thin and his tongue grew thick,
And the tip of his nose was a-glow like a wick,
Till—plainly to speak—he was tight as a brick.
(There's a dictum you know: *In vino veritas;*
Translatable thus: An ass drunk is an ass.
A phrase more correct, I humbly opine,
Than its cousin English, "disguised with wine;"
For deep in her cups Hypocrisy kicks
Her cloak to the winds, and bricks are bricks,
The fool shows his folly, and the knave his tricks,
A reason sufficient the phrase be repealed,
And we speak of a man as by wine revealed.)
Well, Fitz-Browne was drunk and slightly oblivious,
As drunk as a Lord—not Lord Deliverus—
When it flashed through his head,
Like the flight of a rocket,
That one call to be made
Yet remained on the docket,
Unexpected;
There was wealthy Miss Gray,
And what would she say,
If neglected?
Fitz-Browne was aghast—
He was drunk, and he knew it;
But this call was his last,
And he must go through it,
For "sins of commission" are absolved by the fair;
But the ONE of omission is far beyond prayer.

Shortly thereafter, as novelists say,
A youth might be seen on his winding way,
In the gray of the evening to call on Miss Gray.
He reached the street-door—he knew the front well,
He mounted the steps and he rung at the bell;
He entered the hall, the parlor was near,
And inquired for Miss Gray, but, gracious, how queer;
A dozen Miss Grays were *galoping* round
And few of them had their feet on the ground;
One lady went "bobbing around" on her head,
In a way which, mildly to speak, was ill-bred;
Yet Browne did not deem it his duty to stop her,
Though he thought the reversal rather improper.
So he elbowed his way, through the rack and the riot,
To the side of the Gray that seemed the most quiet;
He steadied himself on a chair that stood near,
And wished the young lady a "nappy new hear;"
Said "wunnerful wether," "ferry dine vay"
"Stippery slepping," "stood'nt possily stay;"
Placed a chair on his knee and himself on his hat;
Wondered what tricks those ladies were at;
Thought that their jokes were in deuced bad taste,
Like the style of their dancing, and not over chaste;
Resolved that to punish the feminine elves,
He'd leave them next New-Year's alone by themselves.

Found himself next in the street outside—
Didn't know how,—couldn't tell if he tried,
Thought he was climbing a very high hill,
Wondered why houses wouldn't stand still;
Concluded at length he'd sit on the ground,
And wait till his door in its turn came round.

Ye Finale.

The morning found Fitz—
Where gentlemen go;
For taking a Sits
Bath in the snow,
But to baffle their wits
His father, you know,
Declared it was Fits,
And the judge let him go.

Ye Morale.

My tale is done; I'll only say,
Young men beware of falling;
Such calls as these on New-Year's day
Are a disgraceful calling.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

No Passports for Englishmen—A Demand from the American Minister for the same Privilege for Americans—The Example to be Followed—Mere Freedom for the People, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860.

The official journal announces that, by order of the Emperor, Englishmen are hereafter to be permitted to enter and circulate within the French Empire without passports. But the official journal forgets to tell us how they are to recognize the said Englishmen without demanding their passports. Since one-half the travelers who enter France from the English side are not Englishmen, it would have been more comprehensible if the French Minister had written: "After the 1st of January all persons entering France from English ports shall be exempted from showing passports." But this is not the only *naïveté* in the short notice of the *Moniteur*. It contains the words, "and by reciprocity," which no doubt means that Frenchmen are to enjoy the same privilege in landing in England. But Frenchmen have always enjoyed that privilege, for passports are unknown in England. For a decree of five lines it would be difficult to pen a more awkward one.

This is not all, however. If the decree has imperfections of style, it has also imperfections of matter. While every one is pleased that the nuisance has been abated on one side of the Empire, people naturally ask why it is abated for one people alone and not for Frenchmen and for other nations? It is another example of carrying liberty abroad and maintaining despotism at home; for while Englishmen may circulate in the Empire without a passport, Frenchmen are bound to carry one.

Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, yesterday sent to the Foreign Secretary an energetic demand to be placed "on a footing with the most favored nation,"—in other words, he demanded that Americans should enjoy the same right as Englishmen, and be allowed to land and circulate in France without showing a passport. And although the French Government gives as a reason for this special favor to the English, the enormously increased intercourse between the two countries as a consequence of the late commercial treaties, it can hardly be doubted but that the demand of Mr. FAULKNER will be granted. Moreover, his example will be, if it has not already been, followed by the Ministers of other nations, so that at this moment we are consoling ourselves with the pleasant illusion that passports are to be totally abolished in France; and since it is known that Belgium, Prussia, Holland, the German Confederation and Italy only await the initiative of France in order to adopt the same measure, we may announce that the traveler's millennium is on the eve of realization.

American affairs in Germany promise soon to be in a state of great confusion. On account of the immense number of Germans in America, and the business relations they still maintain with their native country, the American Consuls in Germany are charged with the transaction of an infinity of notarial and other legal business, much of which is complicated in its nature, and only capable of an arrangement after long examination. It so happens that several of the German Consulates are about to be resigned by the present incumbents, and it is against a too hasty change in these Consulates that we wish here to say a word. Mr. HUTTON, at Hanover, is about to go home, or has gone; Mr. DILLER, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen, is also on the point of going home, while Mr. MILLER, at Hamburg, has been unfortunately attacked with a mental disorder, which has compelled him to take up a residence at Hyeres, in the Mediterranean. So that in all that extensive region there remains but Mr. RICKER, of Louisiana, Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. If we were permitted, therefore, to make a suggestion to the incoming Administration, it would be that Mr. RICKER, who is a capable and popular officer, and who, by a long residence at a central position, has become thoroughly initiated into the intricacies of consular duties in Germany, and knows the history of the various questions now in litigation, should be maintained for a while in his place, notwithstanding the resignation he will no doubt send in.

A streak of light has broken in upon us from Marseilles. In the affair of the municipal election the people are not only openly and seriously opposing the ticket of the Government, but they have held a public meeting to discuss the merits of the different candidates. Since the *coup d'état*, in 1851, this is the first meeting of the kind that has been permitted! Are we really returning to parliamentary days and to the blessings of constitutional liberty? People begin to hope it, and the indications point decidedly that way. All this we owe to M. DE PERSIGNY, and he in turn owes it to the English school of politics, of which he has long been a close observer. But all these reforms, tending toward a complete constitutional liberty, will be approached by degrees, for LOUIS NAPOLEON is not the man to try experiments against himself. While loosening the reins he will yet hold them in his own hands. The new passport decree is neither logical nor statesmanlike, but he will brave ridicule rather than go too fast—rather than err on the dangerous side. All his concessions are temptations to good behavior: "I give you this to-day; if you are good children I will give you more to-morrow."

In all this advance forward, the Press remains the big affair of the moment. M. DE PERSIGNY, who is immortalizing himself and rendering his future stay in the Ministry a necessity for the country, is believed to be in favor of a complete emancipation of the Press—that is to say, in favor of placing the Press, like the citizen, under the control of the common law. He is said also to favor an increase of the Cabinet, by adding to it fifteen high functionaries as consulting members, such as the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Commander of the Army of Paris, the under Secretaries of the Ministers, &c. He also favors a modification of the *Moniteur*, or rather a transformation of that very old-fogyish journal, by which, while it devotes a certain portion of its space to official and non-official notices, it will in the future contain, like the other journals, a political bulletin, telegraphic dispatches, and editorials discussing the political questions of the day. Insignificant as this may seem, it will yet be an immense and an important change.

The French journals are piqued at the advance of the English journals in obtaining news from China. Thus the English journals have not only had the first dispatches announcing the entrance of the allied army into Peking, but they have even published their correspondence from the camp, a week later, while the French still have absolutely nothing. The fact is, the English journals have professional journalists in the camp—the only ones to be relied on in an emergency—while the French journals look to officers and amateurs for their correspondence, and thus they are continually behind.

The French journals express indignation at the tone of the London *Times* on the subject of the sacking of the Imperial Summer Palace by the French troops. But the facts seem to warrant the criticisms made by that journal, and the French Press will, perhaps, be brought to admit their justice.

The new pamphlet on the Venetian question, *Francis Joseph before Europe*, written by M. PEREIRE, President of the *Crédit Mobilier*, and approved by the Emperor, has not created the excitement that was anticipated. The pamphlet simply recommends Austria to sell Venetia, and attempts to show by figures how she will be benefited by the act; but if it had terminated with the words: "If you do not sell Venetia you will lose it," then, in view of the fact that NAPOLEON sanctioned the publication, it would have produced a sensation and a fall at the Bourse. But since M. PEREIRE does not menace or prophesy, but simply advises, which of the two contracting parties is going to give in its adhesion? For Austria declares that Venetia is not for sale at any price, and that she intends to preserve it at all hazards, while Piedmont desires only to obtain it for nothing—that is to say, by taking it by force How then can a money speculation be founded upon such elements?

Not long ago the Italian journals told us that the King, FRANCIS II., had hoisted black flags, not only upon the hospitals of Gaeta, but also upon the house where the Queen resided, and that His Majesty had sent word to Gen. CIALDINI of the fact, requesting him to respect as well the Queen's residence as the hospitals, and that CIALDINI had replied that he would respect the hospitals as was the custom always, but that he should pay no attention to Her Majesty's residence. It now appears that so far from this being true, Gen. CIALDINI, seeing black flags only on the hospitals in Gaeta, sent a messenger to the King requesting him to place a black flag also over the Queen's residence, in order that it might be spared. This delicate attention of the Piedmontese General was acknowledged by the young King in a letter of thanks.

The President's Message has been received, but the journals have not had time yet to criticise it at length. The apparent contradiction, however, in the President's opinion as to the right of a State to secede, and the power of the Federal Government to coerce, has not escaped attention. Such an opinion is regarded simply as an effort to conciliate two widely separated parties, and cannot therefore be elevated to the rank of statesmanship.

MALAKOFF.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—ITS STATISTICAL POSITION.

The Plan of a Southern Confederacy—Burr's Idea—Renewal of the Scheme—Its Strength, Growth and Consequences.

THE BERGHES, Ohio, Dec. 1860.

Among *thinking* minds, the idea and plan of a Southern Confederacy is not new, nor the result of passion, nor altogether so wild as most persons suppose it. No doubt the mass of people in the Southern States, (I mean the Cotton States,) are angry at the success of the Republicans, and moved for the moment with passion; but, not so at all with Messrs. Rhett, Iverson, Toombs, Slidell, Benjamin, and others of that stamp. They are intelligent men, and take advantage of temporary passions to carry out and give power to a *carefully planned* and *deliberately thought-of* scheme for a Southern Empire. The germinal idea I recently stated, in noticing Mr. SAFFORD'S publication of the *Blennerhasset papers*. This idea was first put forth while Louisiana yet belonged to the Spaniards, and Kentucky had been a few years settled. In 1788, GARDOQUI, the Spanish Minister, made propositions, (through BROWN, the Kentucky delegate,) that if Kentucky would declare herself independent, the free navigation of the Mississippi would be ceded, and ideas of commercial wealth and growing grandeur were held out. In 1797, Baron CAVONDOLET, Governor-General of Florida and Louisiana, made propositions of the same kind to SEBASTION, a prominent lawyer of Kentucky. His Catholic Majesty declared his desire to convince the inhabitants of the Western country "of the necessity of their withdrawing and separating themselves from the Federal Union," and favoring an independent Government. The question nearly divided the Kentucky people, and was only settled by the admission of Kentucky into the Union, with assurance of the navigation of the Mississippi. Nearly ten years after, in 1805, we have BURR on the Ohio river, in connection with influential people, contriving the separation of the West, and the formation of a Western Empire. Failing in this scheme, he continued his enterprise, with a view of seizing New-Orleans, and forming a Southern Empire in the Gulf of Mexico. Then we see the germ, and unfolding of the idea of separating the Southwest, and ultimately founding an Empire on the Mexican Gulf. At that time, the Southern colonies had not reached the Mississippi—so that the original idea was that of the West; but, in all the schemes, you will mark, the *centre was to be the Gulf of Mexico*—and so it is now—the secession movement not being intended, or thought of as successful, with South Carolina alone—but as a *Southern Confederacy formed on the Gulf of Mexico*—with its necessary appendages and consequences—*the annexation of new Spanish-American Territories*. This is no surmise, or speculation. You have its *avant courier*, in the attempt to annex Cuba, to acquire Central America by fillibustering, and the war with Mexico—the sole object in all these schemes being to preserve the *equality of the Slave States*, by making new ones, and the want of the equality is now the *avowed* ground of the secession movement. Its leaders are quite willing to remain in the Union as long as equality of the Slave States, and the consequent supremacy of slave influences, can remain. But, failing in this, by the superior growth and power of the Free States, they propose to found a Southern Confederacy, with what they suppose to be these three great advantages: 1. The unlimited traffic in slaves, by which cheap labor can be supplied. 2. The annexation of the weak, Spanish towns or provinces, to the West and South of them. 3. The monopoly of the Cotton Trade. These are the only ideas upon which a Southern Confederacy can be built up—and the only ones, which afford the semblance of reason. It accords exactly with what we know to be the historical progress of all aristocratic communities; the end being *to enrich themselves by the plunder of their neighbors*. I know that no such scheme has been formally placed before the people, but I assure you it has been *taught* by all political economists of the South, and refer to *De Bow's Review* (N. O.,) quite an able journal, as evidence. This being the case, the Southern Confederacy looms into a very methodical form of madness. It proposes, indeed, to lose the advantage of this great Union; but to acquire instead great provinces in the tropical clime—amass wealth by cotton and negroes—and dream of golden splendor, beyond the visions of the cold and calculating Northmen. I propose to follow out, in positive facts and necessary sequences (on the hypothesis of perfect success) the career of this Southern Empire. I will admit every assertion which any mad Southerner of that school has ever uttered, and will only follow it to its end. Let us suppose, then, every State south of Tennessee and North Carolina—which will not go—forms the Confederacy and acquires all the territory possible.

1. The territory of the new Confederacy will then extend over the lower portion of Mexico, (about one-third its territory,) the Island of Cuba, and Central America. It would contain 1,200,000 square miles, with a tolerable soil, fertile in some parts and barren in others; and, except on the coasts of the Gulf, (*terrar ecalientes*,) tolerably healthy; for cotton, sugar, rice and slave labor it is well adapted. So, also, its coast commerce would be large, there being but short lake-like voyages to connect Charleston, Mobile, Havana, Yucatan and Guatemala.

2. This new Empire would commence with about 3,500,000 slaves, about 3,000,000 of Indians, and 3,600,000 whites, presenting as fine an example of the mixture of races as can be found anywhere upon earth, and equal mixture of religions—Protestants, Roman Catholics and Pagans being found in all provinces.

Such would be nearly the condition of the Southern Confederacy. If it arrived at less it could not exist, for it would then present merely a branch of the United States, which would soon be reunited with the parent. That suits neither the plans, nor hopes, nor ambition, of the gentlemen who got up the enterprise. They look far beyond, and rejoice in the prospect of the Anglo-Saxon sitting as ruler over millions of slaves, reveling in the fruits and sunny clime of the tropics, and acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and founding for their posterity a splendid aristocracy like that of Oriental Empires. This is the picture presented to the imagination—and is this impossible? Supposing that the scheme is undisturbed by the United States, or others, I think it quite possible. When we reflect that but a short time has been required to build up the United States, I think it is quite probable that a considerable Confederacy might be raised round the Gulf—though one of little innate strength,—still, for a few years the dream might be realized. The Indian and mixed races (who are now mostly peons) would soon be placed on the lead of the blacks. The population would be reduced, politically and socially, to two races,—the masters and slaves. Cotton, sugar and rice would be cultivated indefinitely; mines would be opened in Central America; slaves would be comparatively cheap. In fine, the new empire would commence with a large capital, extensive domain, and great resources. I give credit, then, to the apparent sagacity of a scheme, in which a few stockholders are to act as the Macedonian soldiers of ALEXANDER, in reducing other dominions to their possessions, founding new colonies, dividing the plunder of nations, and becoming the generals and satraps of new kingdoms. Alas, for the comparison. It was Greeks with whom ALEXANDER conquered a world. It is with slaves these gentlemen propose to civilize another. I propose to show, in another article, in what way a Southern Confederacy will terminate. I have given credit to the utmost which human thought, or ambition, or good fortune, can accomplish for the Southern Confederacy. I will endeavor to show to what a fate Providence, deduced from the previous sequences of history, must inevitably lead a government founded on such elements and principles. The laws which regulate the movements of nations are not uncertain, and modern statistics have brought them clearly to light.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Spell of Mild Weather—Meeting of the Territorial Legislature—New Traveling Facilities—Building in Salt Lake City, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

If any people, living in the same latitude, have been favored with a finer spell of weather than we have been enjoying lately at Salt Lake, they certainly have cause to rejoice. Previous to yesterday the time was, perhaps, the finest and mildest, for the season, known in this region since white men first molded Salt Lake prairie clay into adobes. A little more than a fortnight will bring Christmas, and we have been having beautiful warm days, and slight hoar frosts at nights. A fine time there has been for getting in root crops, and a much finer still for Fall plowing, of which there has been a very unusual amount done the present season. Yesterday, however, brought clouds, rain, and snow.

The annual session of the Territorial Legislature commences next Monday, and is intended to be held in the Court-house of this county, the most convenient building in this city. Secretary WOORTON is very busy in making preparations for the affair, and appears to be winning golden opinions, from many interested, by the reported liberal steps he is taking to provide for the comfort and convenience of the honorable members. The brief doings of this body during its late hurried extra session, do not appear to have been over-pleasing to His Excellency the Governor, as very little of his message was then considered for action. Of course he will renew his recommendations on Monday, and probably most of them will be discussed and acted upon. Mr. JOHN C. JAMES, member elect from Carson County, is here for the session, and no doubt will do his best for his Carson constituents. The Deseret *News* thinks, that as the Secretary intends to make the members more comfortable than usual, there will certainly be more business done than usual.

From Carson have also recently arrived Judge RALSTON, Cols. SMITH and REESE and family, and JOHN K. TRUMBO and family. No difficulty whatever on the road with the Indians. As the Indians now on that route are tolerably quiet, it is to be hoped that Superintendent DAVIS' recent visit to them, with the distribution of the presents he has with him, will consolidate a favorable peace with the turbulent redskins between here and Carson.

A road has been recently cut up the Spanish Fork cañon, connecting Utah and San Pete valleys, and shortening the distance about 35 miles, nearly one-half. Formerly the inhabitants of Utah and more northern valleys went through Juab Valley and Salt Creek cañon to San Pete. Now this circuitous route may be dispensed with. The making of these cañon roads is attended with considerable expense. The cañon roads are nearly always narrow and sometimes precipitous in places, which occasions a good deal of "dug-way" work, not unfrequently in the solid rock, in which case blasting has to be resorted to. The road up the Provo, on Timpanogas cañon, including a bridge of about 70 feet span over the stream, cost some $18,000. The distance is ten or twelve miles. It is doubtful whether all the wood in the cañon would pay for the road. But the making of the road opened for settlement the small but fertile Provo Valley, and also secured a nearer cut from Fort Bridger to Camp Floyd.

At the time of the Mormon famine, in 1855, great numbers of the inhabitants of this city, particularly, made great efforts in the building line. Exhortations from the "stand" went to encourage the "brethren," as they had little crops to gather, to go to work and build themselves some "pretty" houses. Houses of considerable pretensions accordingly arose, as if by magic, all over the city, some of which, however, have never been finished, inside and out, to this day. Quite a mania for big buildings seemed to prevail. Perhaps the present year has approached that particular time, in the matter of building, more nearly than any other since. For on looking over the city from an eminence, one can discover quite a respectable number of new buildings by the clear appearance of the shingle roofs. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards have each built a new house for preaching, praying, dancing, and what not. Several citizens have built dwellings of extensive proportions, and considerable architectural pretensions, some of which dwellings are yet roofless, or nearly so, so straining have been the efforts and so close the calculations, but yet so ardent the desires, to have good and comfortable homes. The west side of our principal street has been nearly rebuilt, that is, the front of it, the late repeal of the municipal law which prohibited a building from being raised within twenty feet of the lot front, having conduced greatly to the change and improvement. Quite a number of stores have been advanced toward the street, and improved with showy fronts, while several altogether new buildings for stores have made their appearance on the stage.

BRIGHAM has built for his extensive family a new school-house, with tower and dome, quite as conspicuous a building in its way as his "beehive mansion." He has also put up one to two hundred rods of the favorite cobblestone wall, three feet thick at base, one foot at top, and about ten feet high. The stones were obtained by trenching the gravelly benches on which most of the wall stands. Perhaps if all labor and expenses of building—trenching, hauling, lime and laying of stone—were counted, this kind of fence would cost the Prophet about one hundred dollars per rod—tolerably heavy figures.

HEBER C. KIMBALL has been fitting up his linseed oil mill.

DANIEL H. WELLS, the third character in the Mormon Presidency, has removed his family from their little houses inside the Tithing-office block to the more commodious Benson house, across the street, not, however, until he had remodeled and renovated said house, ornamented its exterior with a verandah and balcony, and half-surrounded the lot with an installment of the inevitable cobble-stone wall. DANIEL has also erected a nail manufactory some three miles out of town, which is now doing an extensive business.

A lattice bridge, of some seventy feet span, is being run over the Jordan, on North Temple-street. The former lumbering and ricketty concern has been removed. This deserves a special vote of thanks, even if no new bridge were put up, as surely no person ever crossed the old bridge without first making his will.

Efforts are being made, and subscriptions raised, for the erection of another bridge across this stream, a couple of miles south of the present.

It would appear, also, that other portions of the Territory have been correspondingly busy and energetic in the way of building. So, if the Mormons ever sell their possessions in Utah, buyers must be prepared for advanced prices.

A Card to the Public.

Myself and my surety have been, on motion of my counsel, C. S. SPENCER, Esq., discharged from their recognizances, in the matter of the complaint charging me with complicity with THOMPSON, LAWSON and others in the late land frauds. Conscious of innocence, I have ever been ready and anxious for the investigation. Having inserted the original complaint against me, please insert this.

HAMILTON W. SHIPMAN.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—I am authorized to state that the telegram dispatched from this city to several of the New-York papers of Saturday last stating that a paper signed by many citizens was in circulation, requesting Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS to leave the state, is a wanton and unmitigated falsehood, and a libel on Virginia as well as one of her most distinguished sons. Many of our citizens are highly indignant at such a slander.—*Petersburgh Express.*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Peace between the Western Powers and China.

A British Fleet Ordered to Mexico.

The London Press on the President's Message.

Abolition of the Passport System in France.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Gaeta.

The screw steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the 20th December, arrived at this port to-day.

The *Kangaroo* has £11,000 in specie.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 17th December, having been detained outside the bar several hours by low tide.

The *Prince Albert*, which was to have left Galway for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 18th, had been withdrawn, and the "Galway Line" is temporarily suspended.

The ship *Georgiana*, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, was burnt at sea on the 20th November. Capt. and crew saved by the *Levi Woodbury*, and landed at Queenstown.

The London *News* says that there is a growing feeling of distrust with respect to the course of affairs in America, and it is feared that the British market will yet be called upon to contribute largely to the relief of this country. The increased firmness which prevails in the English market for the great American staples, corn and cotton, points in the same direction.

The announcement that peace had been concluded between the Western Powers and China is confirmed.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writin on the 29th October, says: "The United States frigate *Niagara* is here, with the Japanese Ambassadors on board. She proceeds at once to Yeddo to land them, and then returns here to embark His Excellency Mr. WARD, American Minister, for Aden, *en route* to the United States."

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 5th of February, on which day it will assemble for the dispatch of business.

There was a rumor that the British Government had sent out instructions for a naval force to be concentrated in Mexican waters, in consequence of the late gross outrages perpetrated on the property of British citizens.

The detailed reports of the North Atlantic Telegraph Expedition were shortly to be made public. In the meantime the papers publish some preliminary reports, together with a letter from Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, giving a very favorable opinion respecting the proposed route for the cable.

A seaman, named HENRY LAWSON, formerly belonging to the American ship *Lombagh*, was tried in Liverpool for the murder of CHARLES WALLACE, the boatswain of the said ship. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The distress at Coventry is such that 40,000 weavers are said to be actually starving.

The *Moniteur* says the Emperor has decided that from January next, and by way of reciprocity, Englishmen visiting France shall be permitted to enter and travel through the country without passports.

A decree is published suppressing the prohibition against the exports from Algeria of barks for tanning purposes.

A pamphlet, bearing the title, "The Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe," had been issued in Paris, and attracted considerable attention—having, it is said, received the approbation of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It urges in forcible terms the cession of Venedia for a valuable consideration, and contends that such a proceeding will not only bring about a peaceable solution of existing difficulties, but will, in all respects, be a positive advantage to Austria.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. GRANDGUILLOT, on the question of Austria and Venetia. M. GRANDGUILLOT states that solutions of that question are everywhere sought after. It is instinctively felt that a decisive crisis is approaching. All Europe seems to have apprehensions for the coming Spring. He is convinced that the wisdom of the Government of the Emperor will know how to prevent a struggle without an object. The situation of Austria, in Venetia, is deplorable. M. GRANDGUILLOT expresses his conviction that Austria, who knows how provinces are gained, will also remember how they are lost. He believes that Baron VON SCHMERLING sees things in a different light from Gen. BENEDEK, and that the Baron has already weighed the chances of a new struggle.

The intelligence from Gaeta as to the progress of the siege is contradictory, but no new movement of importance is chronicled.

FRANCIS II. had issued a proclamation calling upon the garrison to defend the place to the last.

A Naples dispatch says that France has succeeded in inducing the belligerents to consent to a suspension of hostilities, in order that negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta might be entered upon. VICTOR EMANUEL contests a condition which entitles FRANCIS II. to send a representative to plead his cause at a future Congress.

The French fleet was expected soon to leave Gaeta.

A telegram from Rome of the 15th says the bombardment of Gaeta was to be recommenced in consequence of the non-acceptance by FRANCIS II. of the conditions of surrender.

The Province of Viterbo continued in a state of insurrection, and it was reported that the French were preparing to evacuate the Province.

The Bavarian Minister at Turin having been recalled, the Sardinian Minister at Munich had received orders to vacate his post.

The Paris journals were instructed to deny the evacuation of Viterbo by the French, and to state that the French troops had been even sent beyond that Province.

Rumors were again current that Count RECHBERG was about to retire from the Vienna Cabinet.

The Hungarian Conference at Grau was opened on the 18th. The Electoral law of 1848 was promptly adopted.

A new Spanish tariff is to be submitted to the Cortes in January.

The Russian Government has contracted with the Thames Iron Works Company, London, for an iron-cased frigate of 6,320 tons and great power. Other vessels of the same class are to be furnished from year to year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

We have had in our time Royal speeches that were sufficiently ambiguous, but the Message of President BUCHANAN certainly surpasses any of them. The danger which, temporarily at least, threatens the Republic, *seems to have deprived the First Magistrate of the determination which belongs to his office and to his individual character.* The Constitution of the United States, as understood by the great body of citizens, intrusts very large powers to the statesman who is chosen President. He is invested with an authority far more extensive than that which belongs to an English Premier, and almost approaching in character to that of a Roman Dictator. He is elected by the delegates of every State to carry on the Federal Executive for four years, in spite, possibly, of an opposing Congress, and in spite, too, of any subsequent change in popular opinion. He may and actually does put his veto on any bill he pleases. In foreign affairs he is almost supreme: for, though the Senate has a coördinate authority to which there is no parallel in our system, yet their action is practically far less continuous and effective than that of the House of Commons. More than this, the President is expected to be a man of self-reliance, to have his own opinions, and to carry them boldly into practice. In the history of the Union the personal character of the Presidents has had the greatest influence on the course of events; the acts of their terms of office are popularly and justly attributed to them, their maxims and dicta are constantly cited, and any one of them who should allow himself to be dictated to by his Cabinet would excite the contempt of every party in the State. We can well conceive, then, that the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN has given dissatisfaction both to the Southerners and their opponents. Of the politicians who have held the office of President since Gen. JACKSON, Mr BUCHANAN is looked upon as possessing the most vigorous mind. He is one of the few eminent men who have, in later times, attained to the highest office in the Republic. He was always outspoken and uncompromising, and before his elevation might have been reckoned an extreme politician. One would expect that such a man would enunciate some clear doctrine, and take some decided course in a crisis like the present. When Gen. JACKSON was President, South Carolina played a similar game to that she seems to be now prosecuting so successfully. JACKSON brought the "Nullifiers" to reason by the threat of using the Federal forces against them. On the present occasion either the South has no cause of discontent, or the North has not acted in the spirit of the Constitution. In either case the President, who is the Chief Magistrate and the sworn guardian of the Union, would seem bound to express his opinion boldly, and use all the means in his power to curb the headstrong and bring the unjust to a sense of their wrongdoing.

But the Message is apparently an evasion of all responsibility. The President knows that his term of office is near its close, and he is determined to take no steps which can embarrass his successor, or give either party the power of saying that he complicated matters, and made reconciliation impossible. Perhaps this course may be the wisest in the end. There are times when the most masterly policy is to do nothing, and Mr. BUCHANAN may be right in preaching non-intervention. But, though the policy of the President may prove worthy of his reputation, it is impossible to praise the document in which he propounds it. *The Message is not only negatory, but contradictory.* Not only does it announce that the Executive is powerless to control either of the contending parties, and preserve the most cherished possession of the American people, *but it at once charges the Southern States with a political crime, and declares that they may be justified in their conduct.* It is, in fact, plain that this part of the document has been the work, not of a single man, but of the Cabinet. Mr. BUCHANAN, whose opinions are said to be strongly in favor of preserving the Union, and who may possibly have leant towards the use of vigorous measures, has been forced to adopt a milder tone by the remonstrances of his Southern advisers. It is well known that at least two of the Cabinet are extreme Southerners, and disposed to further secession should the North persist in its Abolitionist legislation. After several long and lively debates, the Message has been brought into its present form, and, as is usually the case, the emendations and corrections have left it weak in purpose and almost unintelligible in argument.

First we have a declaration of opinions in which the Governor of Georgia himself might agree. Why is it, asks Mr. BUCHANAN, that while the country is eminently prosperous in all its material interests, the Union, the source of these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The cause, he answers, is to be found in the long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of Slavery at the South, which has given rise to servile insurrection, and inspired the Slaves with vague notions of freedom. "It is," says the President, "a mistake to suppose that the only grievance of the South consists in the endeavor to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The peril arises not so much from these causes as from the incessant and violent agitation of the Slavery question for the last quarter of a century. In the South a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar." "Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning." If this feeling spreads and deepens, disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation will demand the severance of bonds which threaten the destruction of every Southern home. In fact, the Union can be preserved only by one course of conduct, which, however, is an easy one to follow. All that is necessary, and all for which the Slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their institutions in their own way. They are Sovereign States, and the North has no more right to interfere with them than with Russia or Brazil. On the good sense and patriotic forbearance of the American people the President greatly relies.

Having thus given the opinion of the issue involved in the general dispute between North and South, Mr. BUCHANAN asks whether the election of Mr. LINCOLN is such a triumph of the Abolitionist policy as justifies secession, and he replies that it is not, since every President is by the Constitution limited in his powers, and by the nature of things becomes conservative in his policy. We are, he argues, not to presume that Mr LINCOLN will disregard his duty. "Let us wait for the overt act." "Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional enactments. Unless this be done without any unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union." Such, then, are the sentiments of Mr. BUCHANAN, and they are those of a sincere, though not violent, partisan of the South. The President, in fact, lays it down that there is an express provision of the Constitution requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Independently, therefore, and antecedently to the Fugitive Slave act, Massachusetts is bound to arrest and give up every negro who escapes within her limits.

The South, therefore, is morally in the right, but can it legally and constitutionally secede, even in the face of the greatest provocations? The President holds that it cannot—that a secession, though justifiable, must be revolutionary; that is, that the Constitution does not recognize the disruption of the Union, and provides no machinery by which a State can quit the Federation. This, indeed, seems clear enough. No Constitution since the world began ever contemplated its own violation. We in England hold that tyrannical princes may be resisted—that soldiers are not bound to slaughter their fellow-citizens at the bidding of authority, and many more doctrines, without which society would not rise above the level of Oriental servility. Yet there is no recognition of these moral rights in our law, which attributes to the sovereign theoretical perfection and plenary authority. The question accordingly is, what are the duties of the Federal Executive when a State like South Carolina commits a revolutionary act, in violation, or at least in disregard, of the Constitution? If the Carolinians have rights they have also duties. They owe something to the American nation, to the Constitution which their forefathers subscribed, to the States which, by their own admission, have faithfully kept their engagements, to the States which have sprung into existence inland, and which the secession of South Carolina will shut off from the Atlantic. It is evident that, though South Carolina has her rights as a sovereign State, yet, having entered into a federation with others, she has given them claims on her which she cannot shake off at will. What, then, is the President to do—he who "is bound by solemn oath before God and the country to see that the laws be faithfully executed?" Mr. BUCHANAN puts the question plainly enough: "Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has withdrawn, from the Confederacy?"—and he continues, "I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government." This is the lame and impotent conclusion of a long train of argument. South Carolina may one day in certain contingencies be justified morally, though not legally, in sec

vent disruption? Mr. BUCHANAN thinks not; but the wish is surely father to the thought. *A constitution devoid of the power de jure of enforcing itself would de facto become extinct the moment it was violated.* This is really a case for broad principles, not searches into precedents; and it must surely be evident to every one that the framers of the Constitution never could have intended to manufacture such a ticklish mosaic as that the removal of one piece would dislocate the whole. And yet it seems to us evident that on Mr. BUCHANAN'S principle the moment South Carolina has positively seceded, the United States loses the power of continuing to be a nation, and will have to be reformed out of the constituent elements remaining. On the principles which commonly guide the constitution of great countries no such difficulty would arise. The seceding State would simply be in the position of a revolted province; the nation would still indefeasibly exist with all its rights, possessions and powers; and most assuredly, in the case of the American Union, would be perfectly competent to deal with its regular affairs and its temporary difficulty.

From the City Article of the London News.

Here, *the first hasty assumption that the difficulties in America would suddenly vanish appears to have become a good deal modified during the last few days.* The probable effect upon the exchange of the suspension of the American demand for our goods is discussed with more attention.

From the London News (Editorial.)

Under the name of compromise, it is suggested (it is even asserted on this side of the water) that the Free States must repeal their Personal Liberty laws. South Carolina puts this proposal on the one hand with that, on the other hand, that England shall, as a condition of her alliance, sanction the reopening of the African slave trade. *We need not show the absurdity of the latter proposal*, and the former is no wiser. If the Free States have obtained those precious laws (necessary conditions of political and social freedom) by strenuous and protracted effort, and at all possible risk, while their party was helplessly overborne by the South, they are hardly likely to surrender them now, when the power is in their hands, and the Republic is to make its final choice whether to abide by or forsake the principles of liberty. It would be less reasonable to expect Great Britain to reopen the slave-trade for the sake of the alliance of South Carolina as to suppose that New-England and the Northwestern States will turn slave-catchers after all, now that the political battle has been fought and won. While they were the minority they acted upon the conviction that each Slave State must take care of its own affairs, like other States, and they insisted on the unconstitutional character of the Fugitive Slave law, which has been found unworkable accordingly. Now the overbearing force of Southern supremacy is overthrown, and the Free States have their turn, it will be practically asserted that each State must take care of its own domestic affairs—its servants among the rest. If the adverse majority in Congress should make this practical assertion a work of time, which is very probable, it will have to be done; for communities which have won a law of personal liberty out of an extreme pressure of difficulty and danger will not surrender it when in their own hands.

The question which needs an answer is, why there should be any talk of "compromise" at all. The Southern citizens have still much more than their share of the representation. *Nobody has wronged them.* They have lost the day in an election, though their three-fifths suffrage gave them a most indefensible advantage in the conflict; and nobody can now help the issue of the election. The losing party is not to be paid for its loss by the winner; and if the loser sulks or fumes, all that the winner has to do is to be calm, and gentle, and firm. There is no call for compromise—no need of it—no use in it—and certainly no promise of benefit to anybody; and the particular act of compromise proposed is precisely what would be most perilous to all parties, if it were not the most impossible.

When passions are excited there is no saying what accidents may happen, and no wise man would therefore stake his credit for sagacity on any particular issue of the present conflict in the United States. But it does not appear that the Free States are in a passion at present, or likely to be so, on any extensive scale. When Mr. SEWARD is quoted as authority for expecting civil war or fatal political commotion, it is through a misunderstanding of the bearing of his celebrated phrase. Mr. SEWARD spoke of an "irrepressible conflict," not between the citizens of the Free and Slave States, but between the principles on which their respective institutions are founded. This ought to be understood and remembered in the hour when the very question is whether the Federal relation can be maintained, and while the "irrepressible conflict" of principles of domestic legislation is being fought out. We see no reason to doubt that it can. It certainly might, if good sense and temper on both sides could be relied on. There lies the doubt; and time only can solve it.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Mr. BUCHANAN, who commences as the apologist for the discontent of the South, is compelled to admit that the ostensible cause of that discontent is no justification for the violent demeanor of the Cotton States. This is the conclusion to which the advocate of the Southern States is driven. It is clear there is nothing for it but to refer the whole matter to Congress, and if the amendments in the Federal Constitution, referred to in the Message, are carried, it will not be by the strength of the case which the South, whatever their ingenuity, can make out. The fear of separation will no doubt have its effect, and if the demands of the South do not exceed those made on its behalf by Mr. BUCHANAN, they will be conceded, not as a matter of right, but to avert what all good Americans would regard as a national calamity.

But for this unhappy disturbance in the South, the condition of the United States, both at home and in their relations with foreign States, leaves little to be desired. With all the European Powers, Spain excepted, those relations are of the most satisfactory character; and even with Spain, excepting the Cuban question and the complications which may arise out of the state of affairs in Mexico, there is nothing to produce difficulty. With this country, the only political question remaining unadjusted is that relating to San Juan. As negotiations are pending, no further allusions to the subject is made; and for the same reason, doubtless, the Message is silent on the subject of the maritime relations of the States with this country. The complications arising out of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty have been finally adjusted. The Right of Search no longer presents a difficulty which might defy the labors of diplomatists. It has been abandoned mutually, and with it has gone a prolific source of irritation, and the possible elements of a hostile collision. In short, but for the cloud which lowers upon the South, and which, we trust, will not long obscure the horizon, the condition of affairs in the United States, before meeting Congress, is congratulation, and Mr. BUCHANAN transfers to his successor no serious responsibility of which Congress may not fairly relieve him.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The rumor of dissensions in the Government of Washington, as to the course which it would be lawful to pursue towards any State which should proceed to a practical repudiation of its Federal obligations, derives some color from the President's manner of treating the subject. His doctrine bears at any rate, a suspicious resemblance to an untenable compromise between conflicting views. As it is represented to us, it is that the Constitution would be outraged by such an attempt, but that it is not the duty of the Executive, in this instance, to vindicate the Constitution. In the first place secession is declared to be revolutionary. This we perfectly understand and approve. Abstractedly it is difficult to understand the proposition that a number of communities, originally independent and coördinate, can have formed themselves into a single State on terms which allow any of the number to withdraw without permission of the rest, because dissatisfied with the policy which gains ascendency through the means specially appointed for the ascertainment of the will of the majority. But in fact the letter of the Federal compact makes it perfectly clear that the assent given by the separate States to the act of Union *was never intended to be revocable at will.* While strongly insisting, however, upon this proposition, and supporting it by arguments derived both from the text of the Constitution and from the light of reason, President BUCHANAN is of opinion that no right of coercing rebellious States is vested either in himself or in Congress. If, therefore, a chain be no stronger than its weakest link, we are already within sight of a point at which the Constitution of the American Republic is worth nothing. Any one or more of thirty three confederated States may set it at nought, incurring thereby no other liability than the condemnation of their own consciences, and of the public opinion of the remainder. Whether these restraints will be found powerful to recall South Carolina to her duty, or prevent other States from following her example, remains to be seen. In the meantime it may safely be predicted that a solution of the pending difficulty will be vainly sought in Mr. BUCHANAN'S project of a new agreement on the subject of Slavery, the substance of which is, that the right of property in slaves shall be permanently guaranteed in all States where the institution does now, or may hereafter exist, as well as in all Territories, until their Constitution as States shall have been effected; and that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be confirmed by fresh sanctions and made of universal application. These are terms in which the North will certainly not concur, and, for the sake of peace, it is to be hoped that they are far in excess of the minimum with which the slaveholding interest will be contented!

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, Dec. 15.

Intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office this afternoon, through St. Petersburg, from Peking up to the 9th of November, stating that Peace was concluded on the 26th of October, and the Ratifications exchanged.

On the 5th of November the Allied forces evacuated Peking, and the Emperor was expected immediately to return to his Capital.

From the Moniteur.

The Emperor's Ambassador at St. Petersburg announces, by a telegraphic dispatch of to-day's date, that the Russian Government has received the news that Baron GROS and Lord ELGIN entered Peking on Oct. 22, and that peace was signed on the 26th. The ratifications were exchanged on the same day. The Emperor of China, who, on leaving for Mantchooria, had conferred on his brother, Prince KUNG, the powers necessary for treating, was disposed to re-enter his capital, which the allied troops were beginning to evacuate.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a dispatch from Baron GROS, dated Peking, 7th ult., received *viâ* St. Petersburg, confirming the signature of the treaty of peace. The Shanghai *ultimatum* had been accepted by the Chinese—the ratification of the treaty of Tien-Tsin had been exchanged—60,000,000 francs would be paid to France as an indemnity.

The emigration of coolies had been authorized by the Government.

A *Te Deum* was to be sung in the cathedral of Peking, after the replacing of the cross on the summit.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
CAMP BEFORE PEKING, Oct 13, 1860.

SIR: In continuation of my dispatch of the 9th inst., I have the honor to inform you that on the 10th I made a reconnaissance of the walls of Peking, with Gen. DE MONTAUBAN.

Having selected the sites for the breaching batteries, the works were immediately traced and constructed, and the batterries were armed, so as to be ready to open fire at noon to-day, in the event of the gate not being then surrendered to us.

This morning I sent some officers with Mr. PARKES to arrange with the Chinese Deputies for the surrender of the gate of the city, which we had demanded of them. They endeavored to make excuses, and delay, if possible, the surrender on various false pretences; but were told, in reply, that 12 o'clock was the hour that had been fixed, and no extension could be granted.

Accordingly, the easternmost gate on the north side of the city has been this day occupied by the Allied force without opposition, and a letter having been received from the Prince of Kung, announcing the readiness of the Chinese Government to agree to all our terms, I have every reason to hope to be able shortly to announce that the campaign is at an end, and peace concluded.

Last night a French soldier and eight sowars of Fane's-horse, were surrendered to us, having been brought in from places where they have been confined, about fifty miles off.

These men had all been treated with great severity at first, and they report the deaths of one French officer and one soldier, also of Lieut. ANDERSON, of Fane's-horse, and Mr. DE NORMAN, First Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, and of two sowars of Fane's-horse.

The remainder of the prisoners are to be brought back to-night or to-morrow morning, having been confined a great distance off.

The letter will be dispatched by a special steamer to Hong Kong, to overtake the mail, and I trust to be able to add a postscript, giving the names of those who have survived. I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the Forces.

October 14.—The remaining prisoners have not yet been sent in, but the mail can no longer be delayed.
J. H. G.

THE MISSING ENGLISH PRISONERS.

From the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday Afternoon.

I am glad to be in a position to inform you that a letter was received late yesterday afternoon, from the Secretary of Admiral JONES, whose flag flies aboard the *Impérieuse*, dated Oct. 16, *i. e.*, two days later than Lord ELGIN'S latest dispatch, announcing to the effect that news had just been received of the return of the rest of the prisoners, and among them of Mr. BOWLBY, the *Times* correspondent. It is to be hoped that a report, on such authority as this, will prove correct, and that Mr. BOWLBY'S family and friends may yet welcome back that gentleman from his most painful sufferings.

Per contra the following is published:

LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The following telegram has been received this afternoon from Sir. J. CRAMPTON, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1 P. M. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has communicated to me the following account from Gen. IGNATIEFF of the European massacre by the Chinese: English—D. E. NORMAN, Mr. ROUSE, attaché ANDERSON, Chief of Lord ELGIN'S escort, and the correspondent of the *Times*. French—Débats Intendent of the French expedition, one of his aid-de-camps, and a Colonel of artillery. These are the only names cited by Gen. IGNATIEFF, but the total number of victims is 19.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

The following is the evidence of JOWALLA SING, who was with Lieut. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMAN when they died:

"We arrived at a fort, and were there put in prison, confined in cages, and loaded with chains. At that time we were seven in all. I know nothing of the others. They were taken further on. We were kept in this place three days, so tightly bound with cords that we could not move—the sowars bound with one cord, the others with two. At the first place we got nothing to eat, after that they gave us a little as before. After the first day at the second place, Lieut. ANDERSON became delirious, and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of the cords, and mortification set in, and the bones of the wrist were exposed. While he was alive worms were generated in his wounds, and ate into and crawled over his body. They left the body there three days, and then took it away. Five days after his death a sowar named RAMDUN died in the same state. His body was taken away immediately. Three days after this Mr. DE NORMAN died. On the evening of the day of Lieut. ANDERSON'S decease the cords were taken off our hands, but our feet were still kept bound, and from that time we were better fed. Our feet were unbound two days after this, and kept so until our release yesterday evening. When Lieut. ANDERSON and our comrades called on us to he p him by biting his cords, the Chinamen kicked us away. When we arrived at the joss-house between Tung Chow and Peking, Capt. BRABAZON and a Frenchman went back, and Lieut. ANDERSON told us they were going to the Commander-in-Chief to give information and obtain our release."

The following is the testimony of another Sikh soldier:

"We were then put into tents, six in each; Mr. ANDERSON told off the numbers to each. This was about 2 o'clock in the day. About half an hour after our arrival Mr. DE NORMAN was taken out, under the pretence of having his face and hands washed; he was immediately seized, thrown on the ground, and his hands and feet tied together behind. Mr. ANDERSON was then taken out and tied in the same manner; then Mr. BOWLBY, and then the Frenchman, and then the sowars. After we had all been tied they put water on our bonds, to tighten them. They then lifted us up, and took us into a court-yard, where we remained in the open air for three days, exposed to the sun and cold. Mr. ANDERSON became delirious the second day from the effects of the sun and want of water and food. We had nothing to eat all that time. At last they gave us about two square inches of bread and a little water. In the daytime the place was left open, and hundreds of people came to stare at us. There were many men of rank among the spectators. At night a soldier was placed on guard over each of us. If we spoke a word or asked for water, we were beaten and stamped upon. They kicked us about the head with their boots. If we asked for something to eat, they crammed dirt down our mouths. At the end of the third day irons were put on our necks, wrists, and ankles, and about three o'clock on the fourth day we were taken away in carts. I never saw Mr. ANDERSON again. In our two carts there were eight of us—viz., three Frenchmen, four Sikhs, and myself. One Frenchman died on the road; he was wounded with a sword-cut on the head. We were then taken away towards the hills. That night we stopped at a house to eat and rest, and traveled all the next day. We stopped again at night, and late the next day arrived at a walled town as big as Tien-tsin. There was also a large white fort outside the town, about two miles off. The place was surrounded on three sides by high hills. We were taken into the jail inside the town. A Frenchman died after he had been in the jail about eight or nine days, and Sowar PREM SINGH about three or four days after that. They both died from maggots eating into their flesh, and from which mortification ensued. The madarin in charge of the jail took off my irons about ten days ago. The Chinese prisoners were very kind to us, cleansed and washed our wounds, and gave us what they had to eat.

CAMP, PEKING, Oct. 13, 1860.

FUTURE BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

From the City Article of the Times.

The commercial letters from China to-day take in some instances an encouraging view of the prospect of our future relations with that country. The submissive character of the non-military population will, it may be believed, go far to avert all difficulties, if we excite and sustain their confidence by the manifestation of unflinching firmness. At the same time, the facilities we may derive from a free use of telegraphic communication, coupled with the excellence of the Armstrong gun, are considered to obviate the possibility of danger from surprise of any kind. It is seen, also, that the occupation of Peking for a few months may produce a revolution in Chinese notions which no formal visit of an embassy, of the true purport of which the great mass of the people might be kept in ignorance, could ever have effected. At Hong-Kong the latest report was that the authorities at Peking were willing to accept any terms offered by the allies; and the advisers of the Emperor may, perhaps, induce him to return rather than that he should run the risk of his power being transferred to another. One writer observes:

"A new treaty, no doubt, will be made and sufficient force kept in China to see it carried out thoroughly. As soon as the present anarchy existing in different parts of the Empire is overcome, trade must expand. This will require time, and shippers ought to exercise caution in their future operations, at least till matters become more stable. In Shanghai there is little heard of the rebels now. But they still hold command of the interior, and their influence prevents that increase in the demand for imports which ought to take place. Trade, however, has slightly improved, and several considerable parcels of manufactured goods have been disposed of—partly in exchange for silk, the transactions in which, especially of the inferior classes, have been very large. Supplies continue to arrive from Japan. Teas have been sold to some extent at Shanghai, and it is said that numerous parcels are on the way to Ningpo. The Chinese holders are very firm in the prices demanded, which are about the same as those at Canton."

Cotton from India.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Several samples of Indian cotton have been exhibited on 'Change to-day, received by the Cotton Supply Association from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta. One sample was grown from Bourbon seed, and is of excellent quality, worth 7d. per pound; another is the native Oopum cotton of India, and a third is grown in the neighborhood of Delhi, valued at 6d. The attention of the trade is being called to these products in proof that India can furnish the necessary staple for our manufactures. Under the uncertainty in which the supply of cotton is placed by the state of the relation between the Free and the Slave States of America, it is to be hoped that spinners will encourage importation from all other quarters. In connection with this subject, we point attention to the prospectus of a Cotton Importing Company (limited) which is started under the highest auspices, and of which Mr. THOMAS BAILEY is Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

A New Article of American Commerce.

From the London Times.

A new article of commerce from America seems likely soon to attract much attention. On the western border of New-York State, at a place called Union Mills, some working men a year or two back observed a quantity of dark oily matter floating on pools abounding in that district. Subsequent experiments led to the discovery that the oil is highly adaptable for illuminating purposes, and that by sinking wells to the depth of from 70 to 500 feet it can readily be obtained throughout a very extensive area. Indeed, it is said already to have been ascertained to be dispersed over 100 square miles. The proportion of oil in the liquid pumped up is about one-third, and the process of separation is very simple. Land in the locality has become exceedingly valuable, and the business is rapidly increasing. About 1,200 to 1,500 barrels, containing 40 gallons each, are now, it is said, being raised daily and sent to New-York, where, when rectified, it sells in any quantity at a price equal to 3s. sterling per gallon. There is a residuum also, which is described as being used for the manufacture of superior candles. Many shipments of the oil have been made to Australia. In addition to its illuminating capacity, it is alleged likewise to be suitable, when mixed with fish-oil, for the processes of lubrication.

The Prince of Wales at Cambridge.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

No intimation has been received by the authorities of the University as to when the Prince of Wales will come into residence, or even at what college his name will be entered; it is currently reported that Magdalene will, for various reasons, be selected, but we think the probabilities are in favor of Trinity. The only sign of the Prince's coming is the fact that Messrs. BELL have been instructed to make various repairs and alterations at Madingley Hall. The principal rooms have been repapered and painted, fresh bedrooms are in course of erection for the Prince and certain members of his suite, and various additions to the stabling and offices are being proceeded with. Messrs. BELL have orders to complete their work by the 1st of January. The Oxford *Herald*, of Saturday, states that His Royal Highness will leave Oxford on Thursday next, and will not return to the University. It was proposed by some of the principal citizens to hold a *conversazione* in the Town Hall as a farewell compliment in the Prince's honor, but although His Royal Highness fully appreciated the compliment, in deference to his own wishes the project has been abandoned.

The Duke of Newcastle and the Garter.

From the Court Journal.

Her Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, yesterday afternoon, at Windsor Castle, when His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was invested with the usual formalities. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening in the Waterloo Gallery. The Knights and officers of the Order of the Garter had the honor of being invited. The dinner was served on the service of gold plate, and on the plateau and other portions of the table were displayed a selection of the most beautiful and magnificent specimens of art and articles of vertu, in gold plate, in the royal collection, the candelabrum of St. George occupying the centre.

The Duke of Newcastle on his American Visit.

From the London Morning Herald,

We gave on Saturday an account of the installation of the Duke of Newcastle as Provincial Grand Master of Nottingham. The following is the speech of the noble Duke at the banquet over which he presided. He said: After leaving this country he went to another, which, it was true, did not at present own the sceptre of Great Britain, and, therefore, throughout the many thousand miles through which he had traveled, there was not the same loyalty, because there was not the call for it in a country which was not subordinated to the Crown of England, but *there was an amount of respect, of attachment, of veneration and of love for the Queen of this country which far transcended anything that could possibly have been expected.* [Cheers.] It was a tribute on the part of the American people; it was a demonstration of their veneration for female excellence; and it was also a proof of their deep and lasting attachment to the mother country. He had no hesitation in saying that the feeling towards the Queen of Great Britain in the United States of America could not be designated by any name but that he knew of but a passion. [Cheers.] He had the gratification in the Lodge that morning of seeing a brother—he did not know whether he was in the room at that moment or not—who came from America. It was here announced that the brother in question was present. He (the Duke) was delighted to find that he was there, and he should say nothing in his presence which he would not say even more strongly in his absence, when he stated that the impression made upon his mind by that journey was one which time could not efface. He was referring now to the powerful general influence which the excellent Queen of this country exercised over other nations, and more especially over those with whom we had a common origin, and he was certain that they would not be wanting on the present occasion in that feeling towards Her Majesty which had been so generally exhibited elsewhere. Having now referred briefly to the attachment exhibited towards Her Majesty in the Colonies and in the United States of America, he might notice the fact that a not less striking demonstration of affection was recently seen in the anxiety and alarm which he had been told prevailed in this country respecting the safety of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. [Cheers.] From the manner in which that anxiety was displayed Her Majesty might be fully convinced of the ardent attachment of her people. Nor was this less strikingly demonstrated when His Royal Highness reached these shores, for he met with a reception most enthusiastic in its nature at every railway station between Plymouth and Windsor. He would now conclude by asking them to drink, "Health to the Queen and Prosperity to the Craft," and to give the toast all the Masonic honors. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

His Grace, in proposing "The Rest of the Royal Family," said that it had been the lot of the Prince of Wales, at the age of 19, to render to his country a very great and essential service. Many a man born of a royal family had descended into the grave rendering to his fellow-men much less good service than had been rendered by this young prince. Whatever may be the destiny which Providence has reserved for him, it is a proud thing that he can reflect on this voyage across the Atlantic. He believed that nothing so much as that journey could have cemented the good feelings—he said cemented, mind, because he was convinced that they were previously entertained—which exist between the two countries on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. But not only was it desirable that the existence of those good feelings should be known; *it was singularly fortunate that they had already been placed on record and propagated by the Press.* [Cheers.] The feeling between the two countries just now was one of peace and good will, and woe be to us when the day shall come that that peace is broken up. He would not say that that peace was likely to be broken up, but he would say that it was less likely—that the likelihood of such an event had been greatly postponed by that which had taken place. [Cheers.] He could say of this extraordinary visit, that they witnessed in New-York and every other important city in the United States an amount of enthusiasm which was perfectly extraordinary, from the moment at which they entered Detroit till their departure from Portland. [Cheers.] *With one solitary exception*, they met with nothing but enthusiasm, and, in fact, he did believe that this visit of the Prince of Wales to America had done more to cement the good feeling between the two countries than could possibly have been effected by a quarter of a century of diplomacy. The two great peoples on either side of the Atlantic had disclosed those feelings of fraternity which they entertained towards each other. His grace concluded by proposing "The health of the rest of the Royal Family," with which he coupled the name of his Royal Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and the usual honors.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

PORTLAND, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Canadian screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 20th, *via* Londonderry 21st, arrived at this port at 10:45 this morning.

The steamer *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The Russian Government had received news of the English and French prisoners. Dr NORMAN, ANDERSON and BOWLBY and three French officers were massacred by the Chinese.

The negotiation for the evacuation of Gaeta having failed, its bombardment would recommence on the 19th inst.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph had resolved at their own expense to keep the concern afloat, in hopes of operations being renewed in future.

The London *Times'* City Article, of Thursday evening, the 20th inst., says: "The English funds are dull to-day from a variety of causes. They opened at a decline of ⅛d., and subsequently experienced a further fall. The news from Bombay of organized resistance on the part of the native tributaries to the income tax, and the unsatisfactory state of the army in that Presidency, constituted the chief reason for the prevailing heaviness. The tendency to depression on the Paris Bourse, coupled with the intimations given to Austria that she must consent to sell Venetia or be prepared for a new war in the Spring, likewise had some effect upon the market, which was influenced by a sudden and considerable increase in the demand for loans on Government securities. The rate for advances on the Stock Exchange this morning was 4 per cent., at which there was an active demand. In the afternoon the requirements increased, and applications were made to the Bank, where the minimum rate of discount is 5 per cent. In the discount market there is also an active demand. About £20,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day. It is expected that the *Australasian* (Cunard) steamer on Saturday will take out some more gold to New-York. The railway market remains good, but some depression was caused yesterday, partly by sales to close speculative accounts, preparatory to the holidays. Most of the leading stocks left off at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. lower. The Grand Trunk Canada Railway Stock experienced a renewed decline of fully 1 per cent. yesterday, on the publication of the report of the Committee of Bondholders. It is now beyond doubt that the projected Turkish Loan is a complete failure here, and its prospects are scarcely better at Paris."

Calcutta papers say that the disbandment of the Fifth Bengal-European regiment was followed by the immediate military execution of a prisoner. He was marched around the square, in the rear of his coffin, and shot dead at the first volley. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death with manly resignation. Scarcely had this terrible scene been enacted, when the Twenty-third Regiment of Foot moved up in the front of the Fifth European Regiment. The Artillery was loaded with grape on either flank. The Fifth Regiment was then commanded to order arms and then to pile their arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched some short distance clear of the piles. No sooner were they quite clear of the piles than two Companies of the Seventh and Third Regiments filing rapidly to the spot intervened between the Fifth Regiment and their arms, so as to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them. When this was accomplished the Brigadier read an order pronouncing the doom of the regiment. It was struck from the army list, all its commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men were drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. Men with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's battles all the world over, many of the old soldiers who had been drafted from the old Bengal and from the Royal regiments, appeared to be utterly heart-broken, and sobbed aloud.

Marquis DALHOUSIE is dead, and, having no male issue, the Scotch Earldom and the estate of DALHOUSIE falls to his cousin, Lord PANMURE.

Arrived at Queenstown, Dec. 21, steamer *Glasgow*, from New-York.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 21.

The sales of COTTON for the week reached 133,000 bales, including 32,000 to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The late advices from the United States, and the announcement of peace with China, caused an advance of fully ⅛d. on all descriptions, the market closing buoyant and active. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7¼d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	7d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 539,000 bales, inclusive of 405,000 of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, with a good demand at extreme prices. CORN has an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Noon.

Consols closed at 93 for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest Sales Friday were: Illinois Central Railroad, 28c.@29c. discount; Erie, 33½c.@34¼c. New-York Central, 77c.@79c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31.

$5,000	N. Y. Central 6s	91½	400	Reading R.	b60 36¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	88¾	200	do	35⅝
20,000	Erie R. Con. Bs. '82	65	200	do	38
3,000	Har. 1st Mtg. Bs	94	550	Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
2,000	Mich Cen. 8 c. 1st Mt.	89⅞	50	do	48⅝
	Sng Fd Con Bs	94½	50	do	48½
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d Mt. Bs	35	100	do	s20 48¾
1,000	Del Lac. & W. 2d M	90	20	do	48¾
10,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 c. B.	93	30	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13¾
15	Imp. & Trad. Bank	105	270	do	13¾
120	Pac. Mail S. Co.	83⅜	100	Harlem R.	14
145	do	84	250	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	32
50	do	84¼	550	do	s30 31⅜
60	Erie Railroad	37⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69¾
50	do	37¾	850	do	s30 68
50	do	s20 36	350	do	s30 68⅜
1410	do	38	400	do	70
110	Erie R. Ass'd S.	37	10	do	70½
10	New-Jersey R.	126	100	do	c 71
300	N. Y. Central R.	75	100	do	c 72
100	do	s60 74	50	do	s3 71¾
200	do	s12 74	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	65¼
250	do	c 75⅛	10	do	65¾
100	do	b60 aft 10 75¼	100	do	s45 65
500	do	s10 75⅜	250	do	66
150	do	s3 75¼	75	do	66¾
700	Hudson River R.	s30 43	50	Cl. & Toledo R.	29⅜
130	do	43¾	2000	do	s30 29¾
100	do	43¾	100	do	b30 29⅜
200	do	b60 44	600	do	29⅜
150	Harlem R. Pref.	34	850	do	29½
50	do	33⅜	50	Ch. & R. I. R.	s15 51
400	do	s30 33½	175	do	51¼
100	do	33½	50	do	52
100	do	b60 34¼	50	Ch., B. & Q. R.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '71, Cou	99	400	Har. R. Pref.	s30 34
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	78	100	Reading Railroad	36
7,000	Miss. State 6s	69¼	200	do	36¼
3,000	do	70	250	do	36⅜
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	80	200	do	36⅜
4,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	77	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	30½
300	Cum. Coal Pref.	81¼	200	do	30¾
100	do	8¾	500	do	31
140	Pacific M. S. Co.	85	50	Mich. Central R.	48¾
50	do	85¼	150	do	49
119	N. Y. C. R.	76	50	do	s10 49
50	do	s10 75⅞	50	do	49¾
100	do	76	100	do	49⅝
200	do	s30 75⅝	50	do	s10 49¾
100	do	s30 75¾	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	14
50	do	s10 76	100	do	14¼
200	do	76½	100	do	14⅜
10	Erie Railroad	38⅜	200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	33
100	do	38⅝	400	do	s30 33¼
100	do	s20 37⅜	100	Ill. Central R. Sr.	s9 73½
300	do	s60 33	100	do	s30 72½
300	do	39	200	do	74⅜
100	Erie R. Ass'd S.	38	350	do	75
50	Hudson Riv. R.	44⅜	350	Gal. & Ch. R.	s10 67
260	do	s10 44¾	100	do	67¾
100	do	45	100	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	65
250	Harlem Railroad	14⅜			

MONDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 22:

Decrease in Loans	$836,041
Increase in Specie	2,950,912
Increase in Circulation	3,410
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,711,282

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 31, 1859.	Dec. 29, 1860.	Dec. 22, 1860.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	125,516,046	131,316,258	132,152,299
Specie	19,629,220	23,275,058	20,326,970
Circulation	8,356,977	8,287,582	8,284,172
Gross Deposits	100,837,399	106,452,616	104,128,509
Exchanged	22,553,945	19,287,022	18,251,633
Undrawn	78,283,484	87,165,594	85,876,876
In Sub-Treas'ry	7,124,181	2,222,167	2,931,301

The Bank return shows a very large addition to the Specie line, the aggregate being over *twenty-three millions.* The line of Loans and Discounts is a receding one, owing to the demand offering of such paper as the Banks are willing to accept from their regular dealers. The Deficit average is largely up. On the next return the chances are that part of the Specie will be temporarily transferred to the Sub-Treasury, and the new Treasury Bills taken by the Banks—of which $3,000,000 additional at 12 ℔ cent. have been awarded to the Bank of Commerce and Associates—added to their Loans and Discounts. The market for Money, both at Bank and outside shapes well for the New Year, and if we could only have a ray of light in the direction of settling our political troubles, the public confidence in trade and financial affairs would soon show extraordinary buoyancy again. The English news to-day is of the most cheering character for the great export staples, and also for continued confidence in American Securities in the face of the lowest prices and darkest market days which we sent from this side, December 5, to December 8, the very worst day being Friday, the 7th. These advices were carried out from Cape Race by the *Africa*, sailing from New-York on Wednesday, the 5th, and calling at Cape Race on Saturday, 8th. The first effect was a partial depression in Illinois Central from 74½@75 down to 71½@72½, the latest being quoted 72 ℔ cent.; Erie, 35½@35; New-York Central, 77@79 ℔ cent. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week reached the large total of 133,000 bales, and a rise of a farthing was established at the close. This was on advice of a falling off in American receipts of 200,000 bales, since when the deficit is hard on to half million of bales. The China news had restored much buoyancy to the Cotton trade at Manchester, and the Grain and Flour markets are again reported as advancing on all descriptions.

To-morrow being a close holiday, and the mail for the *Persia* closing at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the business in Exchange for this packet was chiefly done to-day. Early in the forenoon a little more firmness was reported on London, but later in the day we could not find that the actual sales were much if anything higher than for Saturday's mail. The Bank and Bankers' quotations are still called 10¾@105 ℔ cent. On Paris a fair business at f.5.45@f.5.40.

The Stock Exchange opened with a firmer feeling and acquired strength as the dealings of the day progressed. The fresh advance on Erie and Illinois Central, growing mainly out of the extreme scarcity of the cash stock to fill maturing contracts, is equal to 6 ℔ cent. on the latter and 2@2½ on Erie. The demand also improved for New-York Central, which after opening about 75 ℔ cent., rose before the close of the day to 76@76½ ℔ cent, carrying up also the Western Stocks 1@1½ ℔ cent., and in some instances 2@2½ ℔ cent. Hudson, Harlem and Reading were also higher, and Pacific Mail advanced to 85@85½ ℔ cent. The orders for Railway Bonds were more numerous, and the Erie, Harlems, New-York Centrals, &c., improved on previous sales ⅜ to 1½ ℔ cent., and on Erie, unsecured, 2½ ℔ cent. The State securities were dull, and but little done; prices about the same as on Saturday at the early Board, but in the afternoon Missouris and Virginias sympathized with the general market, and a few parcels sold

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Martha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Nicholas Nickleby—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—Mad Anthony Wayne—Valentine and Orson—Ben, the Boatswain—Evening—Mad Anthony Wayne—The Frisky Cobbler—Therese.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway—Farces, Pantomimes, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Performannces every hour—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Sam Cowell—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office, either in single copies or by the hundred.

To-day being a holiday, no paper will be issued from the Times Office to-morrow morning. An evening edition will be issued on Wednesday at noon, with the latest intelligence up to that hour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was the most exciting day experienced in Washington since the opening of the present session of Congress. In view of the recent intelligence of movements at Charleston, the principal interest centred in the Congressional proceedings—it being expected that some allusion would of course be made to events which have transpired during the brief holiday recess. In the Senate galleries a great crowd was gathered—the attraction being a speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, which he intimated in advtance would be a secession speech. After some preliminary business, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Special Committee of Thirteen on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and asked that the journal of their proceedings be printed. Mr. Douglas intimated a desire to speak upon the subject, but postponed his remarks uutil Wednesday. Mr. Crittenden's joint resolution was made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was objected to and laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate relative to the condition of the arms in the national armories, &c. The special order—Territorial business—was then postponed, and Mr. Benjamin proceeded to make his expected secession speech, which he closed with a declaration that the South could never be subjugated, A scene of indescribable confusion thereupon ensued in the galleries, which were finally cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Baker, of Oregon, obtained the floor for a rejoinder, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. The House also had an exciting session. The Speaker presented the communication from the Secretary of War, published in yesterday's Times, and it was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds. Several resolutions were offered, having for their object an inquiry into the condition of the forts and arsenals, but being objected to, they were laid over under the rules. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, offered a resolution declaring that any attempt to preserve the Union by force would be impracticable, and demanded the previous question, which was ordered. After considerable objection to the vote being taken, and a somewhat excited discussion, the resolution was tabled, 98 to 55. The Committee on Military Affairs, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was then instructed to inquire into the manner in which arms had been distributed dnring the year 1860, the condition of the forts, arsenals, &c., and whether the fortifications are suitably garrisoned—the Committee having power to send for persons and papers. Messrs. Davis and Holman, of Indiana, each presented resolutions relative to the recent action of the South Carolina Convention, but the House adjourned before any action on them was taken.

Indications are not wanting that President Buchanan may finally be induced to adopt a more decided course towards South Carolina. The Democrats in Congress from New-York and the Northwest called upon him in a body yesterday, and notified him that he must maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, or he could no longer rely upon their support. At a Cabinet meeting held subsequently the President is understood to have charged that South Carolina had misunderstood and abused his forbearance, and had forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one. It was rumored that the South Carolina Commissioners were busy in telegraphing to Gov. Pickens, who, having heard that the revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane* is to be sent to Charleston with sealed orders, threaten that unless she comes with a white flag, she shall be fired upon by the State troops. Various other rumors were afloat among them—one to the effect that the Commissioners yesterday received an official answer from the President to their demands, and another that troops had been ordered to Charleston.

The "Sovereign" Convention of South Carolina remained in secret session all day yesterday.

Notwithstanding the reports which have reached us by telegraph, to the effect that the secession feeling was so strong in Alabama as to insure the election to the Convention of delegates almost unanimously in favor of immediate and separate State action, it now appears that the majority in the Convention in favor of cooperation with the other Southern States, will be from ten to fifteen.

Mr. Cooper, Commissioner from Alabama, made a secession speech last Saturday night at Jefferson City, Mo., and at its close a meeting was held at which a resolution in favor of State legislative action, with regard to the question of secession, was adopted.

A telegram from Harrisburgh asserts that Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Lincoln, and that he will accept.

The Democratic and Republican members of Assembly held their caucuses at Albany last evening. Both met at 7 o'clock. The former nominated Francis Kernan, of Utica, for Speaker—Mr. Arcularius, of New-York, having declined; Edmund G. Sutherland, of Westchester, for Clerk, and John J. Riley, of New-York, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republicans had a very exciting session, which finally resulted in the selection of Mr. Littlejohn again as the candidate for Speaker.

By the arrival of the steamship *Kangaroo* at this port and the *North American* at Portland, we are in receipt of London and Paris advices to the 21st inst. A brief summary of the *Kangaroo's* news, which extends to the 20th only, was telegraphed from Cape Race. The announcement that peace had been concluded between the Western Powers and China is confirmed on the strength of official dispatches from the British and French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg. One of the London journals attempts to cast discredit on these dispatches, and urges the impossibility of receiving intelligence from Peking at St. Petersburg only 35 days old; but the most reliable of the London papers, including the *Times*, give credence to the announcement. Through the same source we learn that nineteen of the English and French prisoners in the hands of the Chinese had been massacred. Mr. Bowlby, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, was among the number. The last message of President Buchanan had reached England, and the Press of that country make various comments upon the document. The *Times* says that the message is an evasion of all responsibility, and it contrasts the President's timid policy with the bold course of Jackson. Among the miscellaneous intelligence received by this arrival, is the announcement that the Emperor of the French had resolved to abolish the passport system in favor of Englishmen. On the same ground—that of reciprocity—we may expect that the system will also be abolished in favor of Americans. A rumor prevailed that the British Government had ordered a fleet to assemble in Mexican waters in consequence of late outrages upon the property of British subjects. From Italy there is nothing specially new. There seems good ground for believing that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Gaeta; but, according to a late proclamation of Francis II., that infatuated personage seems to be determined to defend his fortress to the last.

By the arrival at this port of the *Star of the West*, we receive later intelligence from Havana. There was every prospect of a relief in the monetary pressure. The Government had resolved to issue two millions worth of Treasury Bills, and the Bank, as well as the leading mercantile firms, have agreed to receive the *Bonds* as bank bills or specie. There is no other news of interest from Havana.

The steamship *Matanzas*, with dates to the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has no special improtance.

Our advices from Utah are to the 7th ult., at which time the weather in the valley of the Great Salt Lake City was very pleasant—more so than it had ever been known before in the month of December. The annual session of the Territorial Legislature was about to commence. It was understood that Gov. Young was not much pleased with the doings of that body during the extra session, held a short time ago, as very few of his recommendations were acted upon. He was expected to renew them at the opening of the session. The Utah and the San Pete Valleys had recently been connected by a road, which had been cut at considerable expense, and which shortened the distance materially. The number of new buildings going up in Great Salt Lake City and elsewhere indicated that the Mormons had no intention of leaving Utah immediately.

The Board of Aldermen last evening received a communication from the Mayor, announcing the suspension of the new City Chamberlain, for cause. A resolution, offered by Alderman Boole, was passed, declaring the cause frivolous, and sending the Mayor's communication back. The Board rescinded all permission to the Supreme Court to occupy their present quarters. An interesting communication was received from the Street Department. In the Board of Councilmen, the communication of the Mayor, justifying the suspension of the City Chamberlain, was referred to a Select Committee of five.

The twenty-four mutineers of the ship *Staghound*, who arrived by the ship *Hussar*, were yesterday surrendered to the United States authorities, together with the official statement of the particulars of the revolt from the Consul at Batavia. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs, and their examination set down for Thursday next. Morris, the principal mutineer, is a native of this City.

In the Surrogate's Court, the will of Eli Godwin was yesterday admitted to probate. The testator made charitable bequests to different Bible and Missionary Societies, in this City and Philadelphia, amounting to about $3,000.

There was a strong market for Stocks on Monday, with an advance of *six* ℔ cent. on Illinois Central shares, and from 1 to 2½ ℔ cent. on other descriptions. Money without alteration in rates. Exchange 104@105 ℔ cent. The Bank return shows an accession of $2,950,000 to the Specie average.

Business in Breadstuffs was restricted, yet prices were generally quoted higher. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was advancing. Provisions, Groceries, Hay, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Wool and Whisky were quiet. Metals, Hemp, Fish, Oils, Spices and Whalebone were neglected. The Freght engagements were light.

The Prospects at Washington.

Mr. Buchanan came very near giving the nation a jubilee yesterday. He had a narrow escape from bringing down upon his head, as a New-Year's greeting, the thanks and applause of millions of American freemen. The telegraph announced in the afternoon that Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and that the Cabinet Councils had been purged of their disunion *virus* by the resignations of Messrs. Thompson and Thomas. Wherever the report went, it created universal rejoicing. Men of all parties exulted in the prospect of again having a Government around which the hope and the courage of the nation could rally, and which could be relied upon under all contingencies to maintain unsullied the honor of the American flag. If the news had proved to be true, the President would have been greeted to-day with salvos of cannon from one end of the Union to the other. And this would have happened,—not from any wish, as the groveling partisan of the *Constitution* affects to fear, for the establishment of a military dictatorship, nor from any personal devotion to the fortunes of the veteran Chieftain of our Republic;—but because the nation reposes with unwavering confidence on his single-hearted patriotism, and on the high-toned, wise and unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution which he would bring to the duties of that great office.

What the nation wants now more than anything else is courage and firmness at headquarters,—some fixed and stable policy, worthy of the nation, steadily held and steadily pursued against all obstacles and in the face of all foes. It is not disunion,—nor the prospect of war that alarms our people:—it is the utter lack of stability, of courage, and of patriotic purpose in the men who are placed at the head of affairs. It is the failure of the Government, and not the hostility of its enemies, that discourages and alarms the American people. It is the presence of traitors in the camp,—it is the dreadful suspicion that the Commander-in-Chief is himself a traitor, bent on betraying the fortress of the Constitution into the hands of its foes,—that has created the universal panic which prevails throughout the land. If this apprehension could be removed, the whole country would be relieved and would rouse itself with vigor and courageous wisdom to meet the emergencies which are gathering around it.

It is the constant aim of the venal tribe by whom Mr. Buchanan is surrounded, to make him believe that it is only his party opponents who distrust his counselors and deplore the fatal infatuation which marks his conduct. He could not possibly make a graver mistake. All party lines are obliterated in the general solicitude for the honor of the country and the stainless glory of its flag. There are none among our people who long more eagerly for his deliverance from the false advisers who are betraying him to his ruin, than the Democrats who have been the most devoted to his personal and political fortunes. All party distinctions are rapidly disappearing in presence of this great issue which the people are required to meet—and apart from his own immediate organ, the *Constitution*, and one or two sheets elsewhere, with whom malignity supplies the place of patriotism, there are none who, in this dread crisis of the nation's fate, degrade themselves to the calculation of party advantage.

Gen. Scott has not been appointed Secretary of War—nor is there any prospect that he will be. Our latest authentic advices are that Mr. Holt, the Postmaster-General, has been charged with the duties of that Department *ad interim*; and this, so far as it goes, is a step in the right direction. Mr. Holt is a Union man—honest, straightforward and firm. We have hopeful indications, moreover, that the President at last perceives the abyss to which his past tampering with treason is leading him. Floyd's letter of resignation, which we publish this morning, alleges in explicit terms that *pledges were given to South Carolina* that the Federal troops should not be used against her; and the President accepts the resignation without a word of denial or reproof! But our dispatches state that he complains of having been misled by South Carolina, and that her rash and reckless action has made the issue a military rather than a political one.

Mr. Buchanan is now reaping the bitter fruits of the false policy he has pursued from the beginning. He must do now, under very great embarrassment, what he could have done with perfect ease two months ago. He must strengthen the Federal garrisons in Charleston and throughout the South. The step will beyond all doubt create excitement and intensify the hostility already rife in the Southern States. But this, greatly as it must be deprecated, cannot be helped; and if the movement is accompanied by a declaration of motives so clear that it cannot be misunderstood, and so firm and at the same time forbearing, as to challenge respect and confidence, it will excite no resentment which wise prudence and cool reflection will not allay.

Let the Pacific Railroad Bill Pass.

On Wednesday next the Senate is expected to take up for final action, the bill from the House of Representatives, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, the measure having been made a special order for that day. The pending bill extends the aid of the Government to the construction of two roads—one by the central and the other by the Texas route. To an outside observer it would appear certain that the Senate will promptly concur in the action of the House. There are few men who have studied the subject, probably, who have the slightest idea that more than one of these roads will be completed during the next 50 years, if even then; but, paradoxical as it seems, that is the very reason why a bill providing for two roads is the only one that can become a law. Each section is confident that its own route is the best, and, as a consequence, a majority of both Houses cannot be obtained for a single road bill which rejects entirely the claims of the opposite section. So intense has become the pressure of local interests on this subject, that representatives of the people dare not vote for a bill which does not secure their own section an equal chance in competing for the location of a work of such vast magnitude and importance. Hence all single road bills have failed, and *will* fail.

The bill now pending overcomes the objections which destroyed its predecessors. It does not satisfy everybody; that is an impossibility. But it ought to command the cordial support of every true friend of a Pacific Railroad. Admitting the North and the South to be equally honest in their respective claims to ownership of the best route for this great national work, neither can object to submitting the decision of the question to fair competition, after the Government shall have extended to both aid enough to insure the success of the enterprise in the hands of skillful capitalists. If under the operations of this bill the Texas road can be first extended to the Pacific, the country at large will accept that result as the best evidence that the Texas route is entitled to the distinction. If, on the other hand, as we of the North generally believe, the central route deserves favorable consideration by capitalists, whose reward for their enterprise depends upon the construction of the work, where it can be done most cheaply, and where it will be the most profitable after completion, its own merits will secure us the advantage beyond all peradventure. What we need is the passage of *some* bill that will bring on the competition between routes, and force a settlement of the question of superiority. This the pending bill does; and, in our judgment, when it shall have become apparent that either of the roads provided for is to be speedily pushed to completion, the provisions for the other will never be availed of. If we are mistaken in this, and it shall turn out that both roads can be finished, so much the better for the development of the country, and especially for the extension of our empire upon the Pacific Ocean.

But we learn that the measure is not beyond danger in the Senate. Some of the professed friends of a Pacific Railroad object to the details of this particular bill, and are disposed to insist upon its amendment in various particulars. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will forego any such effort at the present time. The bill may not be perfect, but it is good enough to command the support of a large majority of the friends of a Pacific Railroad. Under these circumstances we hope the minority will yield their scruples, and unite in the effort to pass the bill as it is. To send it back to the House of Representatives is its almost certain death, because in the latter body a two-thirds vote will be required to take it up again, and that cannot be had. The enemies of the bill in the Senate understand this full well, and will lend all their forces to the adoption of any and all amendments, no matter what their character, simply because that is the easiest way to defeat altogether a measure so near the hearts of the great mass of the people. Some of the Disunionists will be stimulated to still more active hostility, because they know that the bill is a Union measure, and that its enactment will tend to add to the difficulty of destroying the Government. No wise man from the Free States, surely, will, for light reasons, or for slight objections to the pending bill, contribute ever so unintentionally to the success of the enemies of the Pacific Railroad and of the Union.

There is another practical consideration which should not be lost sight of by Northern men. It is the interest of the Disunionists to prevent the passage of a two road bill for as many years as possible. Despite their assertions, they have serious doubts of their ability to break up the Government at this time; but they will not give up the struggle. Let perfect peace be proclaimed throughout all the land to-morrow, and the conspirators of the South will merely await another opportunity for plunging the Cotton States into revolution. In the event of disunion, the Southern Confederacy would possess an immense advantage by having control of a line of railroad communication with the Pacific—especially if they had the *only* line. They foresee this, and are anxious to secure an advantage which would go so far towards giving them control of the Pacific States and of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean in that anticipated time when the South is to be a commercial nation, as the secession leaders anticipate.

Pass the pending Railroad bill, thus bringing the two sections into competition now, and the superiority of Northern capital and enterprise is likely to secure the first connection with the Pacific by rail *viâ* the Central route. But how stands the case if the bill is defeated? The Texas Pacific Railroad Company, with the aid of very liberal grants of land from the Legislature of that State, is slowly but surely pushing on its work towards El Paso. Suppress competition with it two or three years more, and they will have extended their work so far that they can defy competition under just such a bill as that now pending in the Senate. It seems to us, therefore, the height of folly, for any Northern man to throw the slightest obstruction in the way of the pending measure. The friends of a Southern Pacific Railroad can well afford to have it defeated, but no friend of a Northern or Central route can contribute, directly or indirectly, to such a result, without incurring serious responsibility.

City Chamberlain—Fresh Complications—A Knot to be Cut.

The office of City Chamberlain is fast becoming a public nuisance: now wrested from a blameless officer by a combination between the Mayor and Board of Aldermen; next seized by the Aldermen alone, as one of their legitimate perquisites; again recaptured, to a certain extent, by the Mayor's suspension of the Aldermanic nominee; and finally abolished altogether, for the time being, so far as duties are concerned, by the order of Comptroller Haws to the various receiving officers of the City and County, to the effect that, "until further notice," they shall deposit their collections daily in the Chemical Bank, "subject to the joint draft of the depositor and Comptroller." Let us then see to what point the dispute as to this office has led us.

In the first place, an officer was removed who had held the Chamberlaincy for three or four years, giving perfect satisfaction to the public, and who had always been liberal in lending his large private credit to aid the City whenever the funds in the public treasury were exhausted. This gentleman was President of a Bank of unquestionable and unquestioned solvency; he possessed thorough experience and acquaintance with all departments of City business; and no charge had ever been made, nor has any been made to this day, against the perfect integrity and correctness of his official conduct. The reason assigned by Mayor Wood for his removal was, that he would not pay interest for the City Funds lodged under his care—a reason naturally suggesting that interest on such money would be exacted of his successor.

In the second stage of the imbroglio, the new Chamberlain, appointed by the Mayor with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, at once proceeded to deposit the City and County money in a bank of injured credit—a bank utterly rotten and irreponsible, whereof said Chamberlain was President and one of the Mayor's brothers a stockholder. This bank would, doubtless, in time, and as its necessities suggested, have utterly absorbed and made away with the millions of City money deposited in its vaults, had not its affairs become publicly so suspicious that a Special Committee of the Clearing House was appointed to investigate its affairs. This Committee found that "political and corrupt loans" to a large extent, and without security, had been made about the time of the President's appointment to the office of Chamberlain; and on the occasion of a second visit being made by this Committee to discover, amongst other things, the cause of the disappearance of one sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars from the vaults of the bank on the day previous or subsequent to the President's appointment, the bank officers doggedly refused to allow any further examination of their affairs, or to answer any further questions.

In the third stage of this melancholy business we saw the Bank, in which City money to the extent of nearly two millions was deposited, thrown out of the Clearing-House, and the Chamberlain flying from Bank to Bank through the City, in order to find one that would accept a transfer of the City funds, on such securities as the falling Bank and he himself could offer. In these proposals, he was repulsed by at least one of the best and most judiciously managed of our City Banks, on the ground that the securities tendered were not sufficient; but finally he succeeded, though only on condition of giving his personal indorsements for half a million dollars, in securing the acceptance by a Bank in reasonably fair standing, of the responsibilities to the City and county which the bankrupt institution was then under. In other words, it was only by the severest and most exhausting efforts that the public money was transferred to a place of safe-keeping, before the final crash and destruction of that institution wherein the "Chamberlain of political loans" had first placed it.

As the fourth act of this drama, or farce, as it may turn out, we saw a Committee of the Board of Aldermen attempting to wring from this Chamberlain some information with regard to the amount and safety of the City funds lodged in his hands; but the officer in question, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons known only to himself, wholly refused to allay the natural alarm of the public, or to acknowledge the authority of the body which had concurred in his appointment. He would not appear before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, nor did it seem that they had power to compel his attendance. In like manner, when summoned before a committee of the Board of Supervisors, he employed counsel to contest their authority to investigate the condition and make sure of the safety of the County funds—never appearing until threatened with legal process and arrest in case he should continue to refuse; and finally, when thus compelled to appear before them, litigiously seeking not to be made to testify under oath as to the state of the moneys they were inquiring after, and absolutely refusing or being unable to give the bonds required by law for the safe-keeping of the County Funds.

Thus matters stood until a few days ago—no one knowing how much of the public money the failure of the first Bank of deposit had engulfed—no one knowing how much the Bank of second deposit had realized on the securities of the broken institution and the personal acceptances of the Chamberlain—no one knowing why this officer should be so unwilling to relieve public anxiety and file the bonds required by the Board of Supervisors,—when suddenly the absence of the Mayor from the City gave to the President of the Board of Aldermen acting as Mayor, the asserted right to cut the Gordian knot of this tangled and disgraceful business by removing Mr. Nathan C. Platt from the office of Chamberlain, and appointing Mr. Daniel Devlin, one of the Directors of the Broadway Bank, in his stead. Here, certainly, should have been an end of the troubles; but, under the developments made yesterday, and reported elsewhere, it will be seen that all these phases of distraction and suspicion have only had issue in a further complication, which threatens to entail heavy loss and endless litigations upon our unfortunate Treasury. The *status quo* of the affair to-day may thus be briefly summed up:

The Aldermen remove Platt and appoint Devlin. When an order is given to the Park Bank to transfer the City account to the Broadway Bank, the former institution has to ask for an *extension of one month*, which may partially explain Mr. Platt's previous repeated and stubborn refusals to allow any investigation of his official management—the sum now due from him, as appears by the Comptroller's report, being four millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. The Mayor then "suspends" Devlin, acknowledging his appointment as Chamberlain by that very act; but yet orders Mr. Platt to "continue in the discharge of the duties of that office until further notice"—thus giving a pretext, at least, to this latter gentleman for further delay in making good his accounts with the City. But the Mayor cannot have his way in this high-minded measure, Comptroller Haws now stepping in and practically suspending both Platt and Devlin by an order that all public moneys collected shall be paid into the Chemical Bank, subject to the joint draft of himself and the depositor!

Where, it may well be asked, is this disgraceful and demoralizing contest to end? Are we to have another double set of officials, doing nothing, and yet accumulating monstrous bills against the City, as was the case during the double Street Commissionerships of D. D. Conover and Charles Devlin? Or will not the State Legislature to-day happily in session, step in and settle the dispute, thus avoiding endless costs and litigation, by passing a special act to place the appointing-power of the Chamberlaincy on some more settled and respectable basis? Nominally it is a bureau of the Comptroller's Department, and what good reason is there why it should not be treated like other bureaux for which the Comptroller is responsible?

Judicial Salaries Again.

By reference to the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen that our remarks on the impropriety of adding $1,000 a year each to the salaries of Judges Barnard and White and Surrogate West, have had the effect of saving the City from these additional burdens, and from the favoritism of paying Messrs. White and Barnard one-fifth more than is paid to their older and more experienced associates in the Supreme and Superior Courts. In whatever light Mr. Supervisor Tweed may see fit to regard this result, we cannot believe that the general public will sympathize to any severe extent in his condemnation of this particular example of "the power of the Press."

The resolution to increase the salaries of the favored officers in question was introduced last Wednesday, and read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 374 of the laws of 1852, an additional compensation of one thousand dollars to that now allowed, be paid annually to the following justices and officers in this County, *elected at the last November election*, namely, to the Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, to the Justice of the Superior Court, and to the Surrogate of the County of New-York—the additional compensation provided for by this resolution to take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1861."

This was laid over under the rules, on the day of its introduction, to be acted upon and passed yesterday; and doubtless would have been so passed, had not our remarks called the attention of Supervisor Purdy to the unfair and partial character of the proposed legislation. It will be seen from the wording of the resolution that the increase of pay was specially confined to Messrs. Barnard, White and West, the officers "elected at the last November election." It was a personal gift to these gentlemen, and one of a most invidious nature to Judges Ingraham, Clerke, Robertson, Leonard and their associates in the Courts named. The resolution did not take the broad and, perhaps, tenable ground of increasing the salaries of all Judges in the Supreme and Superior Courts, together with the Common Pleas, who should be elected after the 1st of January, 1861, but made a special limitation of Supervisorial bounty to the officers elected last November.

It is to be observed, also, that while Supervisor Stewart denies any wish to be reelected President of the Board, he does not deny that he was one of the Republicans whose votes would have passed this measure, had Mr. Purdy seen fit to press it. That some Republican member of the Board would have had to vote for it is certain, or it must have been defeated; and it is thoroughly well known that resolutions of this kind are never introduced until after the feasibility of their passage has been reduced to a certainty by caucus or other consultation. On the propriety of a general increase of judicial salaries we said not one word in the article which has called forth the wrath of Messrs. Tweed and Stewart; but we did protest against special legislation in favor of Messrs. Barnard and White, and the justice of our protest has been triumphantly admitted, even by the very men who condemn us for having made it. The resolution laid over on last Wednesday for action yesterday, was not taken from the table and is therefore dead—Messrs. Barnard, White and West entering upon their new terms of office to-day, and consequently becoming liable to the Constitutional provision which prohibits any increase of salary to judicial officers during their terms of tenure.

1861.

To-day history opens the unwritten volume of the coming year; and the chapter gaily begins with the illuminated initial of "A Happy New-Year!" But who shall cast the horoscope of 1861? In the metropolis, this first day of January is the merriest of all holidays—an era of friendship, sunshine, and good cheer; and as the old god Janus, (after whom the month is named,) has said that omens are attached to the commencement of all things, we augur a favorable year from the universal joy of the day.

The old year has gone out with a record as splendid as any era in the world's history. The enfranchisement of Italy—the strides of liberty in Russia, in Hungary and in France—the great triumph of freedom in our own fair land—and innumerable minor currents all tending to a wider unity—will cause 1860 to glitter forever on the page of the world's destiny. All over Europe the coming year, too, opens bright with hope and progress; and whether it brings to it peace or war, either can but terminate in a larger liberty. In our own beloved country, the new year opens upon us not cheerlessly, but with peace as yet in all our borders—with the great Republic still one and inseparable—and its sons possessed of a sterner spirit of Freedom than they ever had before. The year finds us alive to the terrible responsibilities of freedom; and though the mind of the nation is now somewhat intensive in its action, it turns upon the pivot of one great and noble thought.

Is it even conceivable that the final pages of the historic volume of the year which begins to-day shall chronicle the decline and fall of this youthful Empire, or that, when the year sinks into oblivion, our liberties and glory can be buried along with it? Is it even within the range of possiblity that the Alleghanies, the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains shall be cleft in twain by the sword of Africa, wielded by South Carolina? Who but blind men and fools can believe that this is the dying year of our national Eagle—the funeral year of our national flag—the rotting year of our national glory—the year of Disunion? "Should that catastrophe ever happen," said Webster, "let it have no history! Let the horrible narrative never be written!"

But the Republic will stand while stand the Alleghanies, and the young giant of Liberty will rule over it forever. The "red elixir" bounds livelier and warmer, and with a more generous throb through our national veins to-day, than it ever did before, and we revel in the very hey-day of existence. Throughout the coming year, the great Republic will grow stronger and greater with the procession of the months, and the close of 1861 will (we trust in God,) find us also freer and better than at its beginning. God save the Republic!

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature.

The Contest for the Speakership—Mr. Littlejohn Renominated by the Republicans—Francis Kernan Nominated by the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 31—11 P. M.

The Republican Caucus to-night was the most exciting and earnest congregation that I have ever witnessed. The attendance was very large, both of prominent politicians and of ex-members of the last Assembly. The final result was received with cheers and shouts. There was a premonitory symptom of a secession when Mr. Pierce's resolutions were offered, but it was happily checked by the timely interposition and judicious speech of Mr. Littlejohn. The defeat of Mr. Richardson for Clerk was unexpected at the opening of the caucus, but came almost as a matter in course after the selection of Littlejohn, for his choice obviated the necessity for an experienced clerk. While the balloting for Clerk was progressing, the announcement was made that Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War. The rumor was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause. Cheers were given even for Buchanan. The Governor's message will not be sent in until Wednesday. It received the last amendments early to-night. It is very long, filling seven columns of the State paper. I think you will find it full of recommendations such as Mayor Wood is so fond of incorporating in his messages; that is, a good deal of buncombe that sounds well on paper, and would really be well if it could be carried out. I have reason to believe that the Governor will adhere to his message of last year, recommending the tolling of railroads. I am afraid that he is going to be soft on the secession issues. I hope not, however. LEO.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Republican members of Assembly held a caucus at the Assembly chamber, at 7 o'clock this evening. It was called to order by H. A. Pendergast, of Chautauque, who moved that A. Bingham, of Rensselaer, act as Chairman.

Mr. Bingham, on taking the Chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: Permit me to thank you for the honor done me in calling me to preside over this meeting. Permit me to say, on no occasion since the adoption of the Federal Constitution has the Legislature been called together when more prudence and wisdom were necessary in conducting its deliberations; and I have no doubt the meeting will be guided by such considerations to-night.

Messrs. Fullerton, of Orange, and Fish, of Montgomery, were chosen Secretaries.

The roll of the Republican members was called, and 90 members answered to their names.

Mr. Merritt, of St. Lawrence, moved for a caucus to nominate a candidate for Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. Finch, of Essex, moved to amend by voting by ballot.

A warm and spirited debate ensued, Mr. Pierce, of Ulster, taking strong ground in favor of a *viva voce* vote. Messrs. Pendergast, Fish and Morgan advocated the amendment. The amendment, by ballot, was carried, 57 to 29.

The roll was then called, with the following result:

Robinson, 42; Littlejohn, 38; Pendergast, 4; Bingham, 3.

The second ballot resulted—Robinson. 39; Littlejohn, 36; Pendergast, 5; Bingham, 4; Blake, 4.

Three more ballots having been taken without a choice, Mr. Robinson withdrew his name, thanking the Caucus for the honor conferred upon him by the votes already cast. He moved that Anson Bingham, of Rensellaer, be nominated as the candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. [Applause.]

Mr. Bingham thanked the gentleman from Chemung far the honor intended, but he (Bingham) was compelled by considerations of a personal character to decline the nomination.

Mr. Pierce again nominated Mr. Lucius Robinson for Speaker.

Another ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Littlejohn	46
Robinson	37
Blank	1

The announcement of the result was received with loud applause from the House and lobbies.

Mr. Pierce desired to offer a preamble and resolution which, he said, he did in good faith and in the best of spirit, in order to make those gentlemen who had opposed the nomination of the successful candidate to support him as the candidate for Speaker in the House to-morrow. It must be remembered that he and others here had been elected on the direct issue of approval or disapproval of the Governor's vetoes, and had by their approval of the Governor's policy and vetoes alone been elected.

The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas, Certain measures of the last session of the Legislature were vetoed by the Governor, and subsequently passed over his vetoes; and whereas, the people at the last election condemned those measures and sustained the vetoes, therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Assembly will, in their official capacity, sustain the principles set forth in the veto messages of the Governor, and faithfully carry out the decision of the people as expressed in this election.

This was greeted with applause and hisses.

Mr. Benedict regretted that this resolution had been offered, for it would oblige the members to inform themselves in regard to every measure vetoed by the Governor, or confine the voting to those who were members of the last Assembly. He believed that the motives of the Governor were pure, but while he approved of most of his vetoes he could not commit himself unconditionally to his whole policy, as there was one measure which had been vetoed last Winter which he should favor and support this session. [Applause.]

Mr. Fish could see no objection to the passage of the resoluton.

Mr. Littlejohn thanked the gentlemen of the caucus for having, by their votes to night, signified their disbelief in the assertions that had been made that he had been influenced by corrupt motives in any vote he had given last Winter. He said here, as he had said elsewhere, that never in his legislative career had any person, directly or indirectly, approached him improperly in regard to any vote he had ever cast on this floor. He could see no reason for opposing the passage of this resolution, for he could not, after the explanations that had been made, consider it as reflecting upon him; nor did he regard it as binding him to the views of the Governor or of any other individual. He hoped that the resolution would be unanimously adopted, in order that the Republicans might unite at this time, when danger threatened the Union, and when their efforts were needed outside the State as well as inside.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Much excitement was occasioned about this time by the announcement that a telegram had been re-

ceived, stating that Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War.

Enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. Scott for several minutes.

A Voice—Three groans for BUCHANAN.

Cries of "No, no, no."

ANOTHER VOICE—"Three cheers for BUCHANAN for appointing SCOTT." The cheers were given, followed by some hisses.

A VOICE—Oh, cheer him, you haven't had such an opportunity before." [Laughter.]

A ballot was then taken for Clerk, with the following result: W. RICHARDSON, 30; H. A. RISLEY, 27; C. M. SMOCKFIELD, 13; balance scattering.

Mr. REED, of Erie, urged the claims of RISLEY as a candidate of Western New-York.

On the second ballot, H. A. RISLEY was nominated, receiving 59 votes, to 28 for RICHARDSON.

The result was received with loud applause.

The following nominations were also made:

Sergeant-at-Arms—CHAS. D. EASTON.

Doorkeeper—GEO. C. DENNIS.

Assistant Doorkeeper—HENRY HENDERSON.

Messrs. Saunders, Wilson, Pendergrast, Farnum and Merritt were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus was held in the Senate Chamber, at 7 o'clock. Mr. DARCY, of Kings, called the meeting to order, and nominated HOLMES OGDEN, of Westchester, as Chairman.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, J. JERVIS JONES, of New-York, was appointed Secretary.

On calling the roll, thirty-three members answered to their names.

Mr. ABOLIARIUS, of New-York, declined the nomination for Speaker, and FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, was unanimously nominated, amid loud applause.

The Caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Clerk. EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, was chosen, receiving 18 votes, to 15 for GEORGE O. JONES.

JOHN J. REILY, of New-York, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms; MICHAEL KENNEDY, of Kings, for Doorkeeper, and S. M. DIBBLEE and JOSEPH WALLACE for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Messrs. McDANIEL, of Westchester; KENYON, of Oneida, and TABER, of Queens, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The caucus then adjourned.

The new Republican paper enterprise in this city, prematurely developed by the publication of Mr. CARSELL'S prospectus, is to take form this week in the enlargement of the *Statesman*, under the title of the *Republican Statesman*. The paper promises to stand by the Chicago platform intact, and the Morgan and Campbell State policy.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Rumors in Reference to Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31.

There is strong antagonism to the appointment of Senator CAMERON to a position in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

Mr. LINCOLN telegraphed to Hon. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE to come to Springfield, and he left for that city to-day.

Mr. MCCLURE is opposed to Mr. CAMERON, and the former will meet the latter at Springfield, when, it is supposed a violent rupture will ensue, which it is believed will end in the appointment of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON in place of either of them.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31—11 P. M.

A dispatch received by a citizen to-night announces that Gen. CAMERON has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and that he is now in Springfield, and will accept the appointment. The authority for this is deemed reliable.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, Dec. 31.

The Democratic Caucus to-day nominated Dr. HILL, of Montgomery County, for Speaker of the House, and JACOB ZIEGLER for Chief Clerk.

The Republicans, in caucus, nominated ELISHA W. DAVIS for Speaker of the House, and EDWARD RAUCH for Chief Clerk. ROBERT PALMER was nominated for Speaker of the Senate, and RUSSELL EWETT for Clerk.

The Democrats will reassemble in caucus to-morrow to nominate officers for the Senate.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The House was called to order at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and J. P. ANNENT, of Marion, chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

The Senate also assembled this morning. J. B. BROWN, of Ray, was chosen President *pro tem.*

Indian Troubles in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 31.

Advices from Texas state that Indians to the number of 900 were encamped within 50 miles of Dallas. The settlers were leaving in large numbers, fearing for their lives. Companies of Rangers were forming to proceed to the scene of danger.

Large Fires in Milwaukee.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 31.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan Mills, owned by NICHOLS, BRETT & Co., and the building and contents, consisting of 500 bbls flour and 7,000 bushels wheat, were destroyed. Loss, $35,000; insured for $20,000.

The flames communicated with the warehouse occupied by COLLINS & ANDRE, destroying the building, valued at $15,000; insurance not ascertained.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, another fire broke out in the building on the corner of Huron and East Water streets, occupied by the city offices. Loss on the building, $50,000; insured. GEORGE DEYER & Co.'s saddlery and harness establishment was also consumed. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000. All the records and valuable documents deposited in the City Clerk's office were destroyed. We are unable to ascertain the loss to the city until the safes which contain $200,000 worth of chattel mortgages are taken from the ruins.

It has been ascertained that the $200,000 worth of bonds and mortgages were not kept in the safe, and are, consequently, destroyed. Five persons are missing, and it is feared they are buried in the ruins. Excavations are being made to find the bodies, but the heat is so great that not much progress is made.

Fire in South Braintree, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Orthodox Church at South Braintree was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $7,000; no insurance.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 31.

Ship *Emma*, of Liverpool, 100 days from Bombay for New-York, with flaxseed, wool and senna, in a sinking condition, ran ashore Friday night, 29th inst., three miles northeast of New-Inlet Light. The Captain and crew were saved; vessel bilged.

The weather is heavy; wind from northeast.

The Ship Emperor.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The schooner *W. B. Darling*, at this port from Baltimore, picked up yesterday at 10 o'clock, a mile off Chatham, the boat's crew, of sixteen men, belonging to the ship *Emperor*.

News Station at Cape Race,

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 31.

The news station of the New-York Associated Press, at Cape Race, will be closed for the season on the 15th of January, and will reopen about the middle of April. During the ensuing Summer a more comfortable house for the men, and better conveniences for launching the life-boats on both sides of the Cape will be provided, so as to be able to intercept the passing steamers at all seasons of the year.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander, left New-Orleans, Dec. 23, and Havana Dec. 26, and arrived at this port yesterday. The *Star of the West* has experienced strong head winds from Havana to the Cape.

The steamship *De Soto* arrived at Havana on the 26th ult.

The condition of affairs in the United States still effects the commercial affairs of the Island.

Transactions in Sugar were quite limited; No. 12 at 8⅛ to 9⅛. No Muscovados in market.

Exchange on London, 13@14½ premium; exchange on Paris, 1@1¼; exchange on New-York, 3@8 per cent. premium, at 60 days.

The specie by the *Star of the West* is distributed as follows: Carrington & Co., $727; Wells, Fargo & Co., $435; N. A. Frye, 221 doubloons; Simpson & Mayhew, $4,080; Ximeno & Bayley, 1,411 doubloons; Order, 700 doubloons; De Wisser, $2,499.

Still Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Havana on the 27th inst., has arrived.

The monetary crisis had reached Havana, where it was severely felt. An issue of two million of dollars in Treasury notes was about to be consummated for the relief of the commercial community.

Eight hundred thousand dollars of the new Bonds had been already issued, which merchants at Matanzas had agreed to receive.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. FORMES' first farewell performance will take place here to-night. The entire opera of "Martha," and an act from "Stradella" will be given with Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. SCHARPE, Signor STIGELLI and Herr FORMES.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CHAMBERLAINCY,

THE COMPTROLLER NOMINALLY ASSUMES THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP.

On receiving the note addressed to him by the Mayor to-day (Monday,) at noon, announcing the suspension of Mr. DEVLIN, the Comptroller forthwith repaired to the Mayor's office, and held an interview with His Honor, the interview lasting only a brief time. Mr. HAWS then returned to his office and issued the following notice to the various City and County receiving officers:

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1860.

SIR: A communication, of which the following is a copy, has, this morning, been received by this Department:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK Dec. 31, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Please to take notice that I have this day suspended DANIEL DEVLIN from the office of City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. Very truly,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

HON. R. T. HAWS.

In view of the above, it is recommended that, until further notice, the several receiving officers of the City and County Governments hereafter deposit their collections daily in the Chemical Bank, subject to the joint draft of the depositor and the Comptroller.

Respectfully, &c.,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. HAWS is, therefore, quasi Chamberlain, which position it is his purpose to maintain until the now knotty question of the Chamberlainship is again fully adjusted.

The Mayor's action, although only taken at noon, by 1 o'clock was rumored about the City Hall, and was made the subject of much comment, particularly by the legal gentlemen about the Courts.

The Mayor's intention in suspending Mr. DEVLIN he has not made known, but it is inferred that he believes he has the right to suspend Mr. DEVLIN without assigning any cause for so doing until the Common Council meet—that while the municipal legislature is not in session he holds that power of suspension.

THE MAYOR EXPLAINS TO MR. PLATT.

The Mayor makes known his object in suspending Mr. DEVLIN and continuing Mr. PLATT in office, by writing as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

SIR: There being, in my opinion, grave doubts as to the legality of your removal from the office of City Chamberlain, you will please continue in the discharge of the duties of that office until further notice.

Notice of suspension has been served upon Mr. Devlin, who assumes to have been appointed to the office.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

N. C. PLATT, Esq.

The present condition of the Chamberlainship will not affect payments in City and County grafts, as (following the orders of the Mayor) Mr. PLATT will pay all warrants properly drawn against the Chamberlain, and he has an ample amount of funds for the purpose.

In the case of the former change of the office, the Ex-Chamberlain held the funds remaining in his possession at the time of his removal, and paid them out in liquidation of warrants till the whole was exhausted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SQUABBLE FOR COURT-ROOMS—MAYOR WOOD SUSPENDS MR. DEVLIN, BUT THE ALDERMEN RETURN HIS COMMUNICATION—THE HARLEM RAILROAD TUNNEL IN FOURTH-AVENUE—ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY—BUSINESS OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman GENET offered a resolution rescinding the resolution passed in 1854, granting permission to the Supreme Court to occupy the rooms now used by that Court.

Alderman BRADY wanted the matter referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Alderman GENET explained that the action was simply necessary to carry out their resolution, already passed, giving the Superior Court possession of the rooms. It was merely to remove all pretext on the part of the Supreme Court for keeping the Superior Court from the possession of rooms assigned the latter by the Common Council.

Alderman BRADY said that under those circumstances he would vote for it; and the resolution passed and was sent to the Council Board.

Alderman BOOLE moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to Friday evening next.

The Chair stated that that was the day appointed by the President for fasting and prayer.

Alderman BOOLE said they could not well meet on any other day.

Several members objected, but the motion finally passed.

Alderman CORNELL wanted the Board of Councilmen informed as to the action of the Board.

Alderman BOOLE said the President of the Councilmen had already been informed. [Laughter.]

Alderman CORNELL—I am glad you knew it beforehand, so as to tell of it. [Laughter.]

Alderman BOOLE said the President of the Councilmen was present when the vote was passed.

THE MAYOR SUSPENDS MR. DEVLIN, THE NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and read to the Board:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power vested in the Mayor in Section 21 of the Charter of 1857, I have suspended Daniel Devlin, who assumes to be City Chamberlain. The reasons which have induced the step are predicated upon the extraordinary and unprecedented mode of his appointment—involving, as I think, grave doubts as to its legality.

Whilst temporarily absent from the City, Alderman PECK, President of the Board of Aldermen, who, in pursuance of the 17th Section of the Charter of 1857, became the Acting Mayor, arrogated the power to remove N. C. Platt, Esq., the City Chamberlain, an unexceptionable public officer, who had faithfully performed his duties, and to nominate Daniel Devlin in his place.

In my opinion the law does not contemplate the exercise of any such right by the President of the Board of Aldermen. He is simply *pro tempore* and *ad interim* a substitute for the Mayor, to transact the clerical duties of the office, without possessing all the more important functions, except in extraordinary cases of great public necessity. To admit that the President of the Board of Aldermen is clothed with every prerogative of the Mayor in the absence of the latter, necessarily implies that if the Mayor is absent from his office at all—even for five minutes, an Alderman can take advantage of this absence to derange the organization of the Government and subvert the policy which has been settled and recognized.

In the present instance, the assumption of authority by Mr. PECK is exceedingly unjustifiable, if legal. Before leaving the City he waited upon me for instructions with reference to his duties during my absence, and pledged himself not to approve certain measures, (the Japanese appropriations, among others,) and not to interfere with any of the public officers within the power of the Mayor to remove or appoint. Admitting that the Acting Mayor is clothed with the authority claimed under the Charter of 1857, there are doubts as to the right of the Legislature to confer such powers upon the President of the Board of Aldermen. The people elect the Mayor as the chief executive officer, intrusted with the administration of the laws. It could not have been intended that a member of the legislative department should exercise executive functions. To remove the City Chamberlain, who is an executive officer of the highest rank, was an executive act. The 6th section of the Charter of 1857 provides that "the executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the *Mayor and the executive departments.*" An Alderman is a legislative officer, and hence cannot legally remove or appoint executive officers.

Again, by section 39 of the Charter it is provided that "every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government, shall on or before the 1st day of January next succeeding such election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation *shall be filed in the Mayor's office.*"

Mr. Devlin has not complied with this requirement of the law, and has not filed any oath of office in the Mayor's office, and hence has not legally and properly qualified himself for the office of Chamberlain.

For these reasons, and for others not necessary at this time to communicate, I have suspended Daniel Devlin from the office of City Chamberlain, which he assumes to fill.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman CORNELL offered a resolution stating that the reasons set forth in the communication for the suspension of the City Chamberlain were not sufficient, and providing that the document should be returned to His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved to lay it on the table.

Alderman GENET said it was well known that His Honor the Mayor was willing to assert things in contradiction to the law and the facts. The power of the Acting Mayor was clearly set forth in the charter to be the same as that of the Mayor during the absence of the Mayor. The very act of Mayor Wood in suspending Mr. Devlin was an admission that Mr. Devlin was the actual City Chamberlain, because upon that presumption only could the Mayor attempt to interfere with him. The City Chamberlain was not the head of a bureau, and holding his office by special act of the Legislature, could not be interfered with by the Mayor in the manner attempted. It was well known that the Mayor had *had in contemplation for months the removal of Mr. Platt*, and had worked in cooperation with the members of the Board to effect such removal. The only difficulty the Mayor had was in getting a man who would subserve his interests, and not the interests of the Board of Aldermen. As the matter stood now, Mr. Devlin was the City Chamberlain, and the City officials were bound to recognize him as such.

Alderman PECK said he was extremely sorry to be obliged to state that the communication from the Mayor was conceived in falsehood, and no man knew that better than the Mayor. The day before the Mayor left he sent for the speaker, and informed him that he (the Mayor) was about to be absent from the City, probably for the rest of the season, and requested his (Mr. PECK'S) attendance at the office. He said he would leave everything in my hands, and that it was a great responsibility; and said, "Sir, I leave the City in your hands." That he would ask a favor of me, although he had no right to ask it, and that was, that the Street-Commissioner should not be interfered with during his absence. And he (the Mayor) also wished him to make a promise relative to a resolution that he supposed would pass the Board of Supervisors. The speaker had given the Mayor a promise that his wishes should be respected as to those matters, and asked if there was anything else, and the Mayor said there was not. The idea that he (PECK) was to act as a mere clerk during the Mayor's absence was absurd. He felt that the entire Board had been insulted in this communication from the Mayor. He had felt it his duty as acting Mayor to remove a public officer who had not the confidence of the people; and he had only consented to remove him, and nominate Mr. Devlin, when he felt convinced that the public interests demanded it.

Alderman BRADY said that so far as the Japanese matter was concerned, it was not true that the Mayor had contemplated vetoing the Japanese bill, although he had sent his clerk to this Board last session to tell the reporters that he had nothing to do with it, and that Alderman PLATT had signed it. Perhaps Mayor Wood was right, and the Board was a lot of scoundrels, or a corrupt damnable Board, as the Press called it; but the Press was right for once in approving the removal of Platt, who refused to give $200,000 bonds when he had $4,000,000 of City funds in his hands, and had deposited the City funds in a bank that burst three weeks afterwards. If he did not know how to control a bank, he was not fit to be Chamberlain. The Mayor had not succeeded in getting the best of this Board, not for one year; and if he *succeeded next year, he would have to be a smarter man than ever Fernando Wood was.* He respected the Mayor as Mayor, and as a *respectable, sociable, high-minded, honorable gentleman*, but he thought the Mayor was overrated, and would sell for more than he was worth.

A VOICE—How much is WOOD worth now? [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY—I don't know—they have got to selling it in boxes.

Alderman BOOLE got the floor, and offered a series of resolutions declaring that the Board had examined the charges of the Mayor against Mr. Devlin, and found them frivolous; that the election of Devlin be reaffirmed, and that the Board could not recognize the equal right of the Mayor to suspend the City Chamberlain.

Alderman STARR took occasion to defend Mr. Platt from the aspersions of Alderman BRADY, and affirmed that Mr. Platt was as rich and as honest as Mr. Devlin, and had only refused to give bonds and testify because he thought there was no legal necessity for it. He was not certain that the Board had a right to remove Mr. Platt as they had done; he wanted the Mayor's communication referred to the Corporation Counsel, Judge Bronson, for his opinion.

VOICES—Oh! oh! oh! you're joking, and laughter.

Alderman STARR—No, I am not joking. Alderman BRADY may laugh. I would of course give way to his opinion; he knows so much about law that Judge Bronson could not teach him anything.

Alderman BOOLE—Do you remember when you came here and organized the Board of Aldermen at 12 o'clock at night, for the purpose of concurrence with His Honor the Mayor? [Laughter.]

Alderman STARR—Of course I remember that perfectly; and we asked Judge Bronson's opinion of that, too. [Laughter.]

Alderman OWENS said he had opposed the removal of both Mr. Stout and Mr. Platt. He believed that Mr. Devlin was fitted for the office; but thought the proposed action was premature. He had been refused an opportunity to investigate the matter. He was told that the matter had been decided upon. One word as to the legality.

Alderman FARLEY—Are you Bronson?

Alderman OWENS—No; but it seems to me perfectly just that the resolution should pass, because the Charter most clearly clothes the Acting Mayor with all the powers of the actual Mayor, during the absence of the latter.

Alderman CORNELL withdrew his resolution, and, upon motion, Alderman BOOLE'S resolution was adopted, Messrs. STARR, DARRAGH and SEAGRIST voting in the negative.

Alderman OWENS stated that he voted in the affirmative only because he believed the Acting Mayor had a right to remove the Chamberlain—not that he approved the action of the Board.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the amount of City funds on hand Dec. 29, 1860, was $4,421,693 29.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD TUNNEL.

Alderman OWENS asked that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the consideration of the Harlem Tunnel question. Which was carried.

The recommendation of the Committee was then read. It provided that the Harlem Railroad should reduce the grade of their arch over their tunnel covering at Thirty-fourth-street, so as to bring it to a level with the curbstones.

Alderman GENET said the plan proposed would induce great contention, and perhaps a legal contest with the Harlem Railroad on the subject; and the resolution would get the Street Commissioner into trouble.

ALDERMAN OWENS ON A SPITTOON.

Alderman OWENS rose to speak.

Alderman GENET raised the point of order that Alderman OWENS should not be allowed to stand on a spittoon when addressing the Board. [Laughter.]

The Chair decided the point well taken. [Laughter.]

Alderman OWENS said he was willing to stand on a sheet of paper. [Laughter.]

"Yes," said Alderman GENET, if your boots are clean.

Alderman OWENS proceeded to show that the proposed improvement would not interfere with the running of the Company's cars. He lived in the vicinity and asked it as personal favor.

THE CHAIR—The gentleman must know that he cannot vote upon a question in which he is directly interested. [Laughter.]

Alderman OWENS—I know that.

A VOICE—Oh, he will get over that. [Laughter.]

Alderman GENET raised the point of order that the Board could not pass the resolution this evening, as it would be in the nature of an ordinance, and should go to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Chair ruled that the paper must take that course, and after transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned to Friday evening next.

The following was sent in by the Street Commissioner:

STREET DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—In my report of the 12th ult. I stated, "The two years for which I was appointed Street-Commissioner, on the 11th of November, 1858, having expired, I now, under the Charter, only hold the office until the appointment of my successor." Not having as yet been relieved from the position, it becomes my duty at this time to transmit, for the information of your honorable bodies, a detailed statement of the transactions of this Department for the fourth quarter, together with a summary of the business for the year ending this day.

From the appropriations appertaining to this Department exclusively (amounting to $1,673,071 04,) there have been expended and requisition made upon the Comptroller for payment of $1,323,331 20, leaving a balance of $349,740 30. For statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the Street Department for the year 1860; the amount asked for by the Street Commissioner; the amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller drawn by the Street Commissioner for the three (3) quarters ending Sept. 30—for the quarter ending Dec. 31; also, the total amount of Requisitions for the year 1860, together with the balance of each appropriation, you are respectfully referred to Appendix marked A; and for details as to the amount applied to each object and purpose, and for statements of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments—amounts paid by that officer to the City Chamberlain—and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, to Appendix marked B; and for exhibit of the business of each of the nine Bureaus of the Department to the Reports of the Superintendents and Chiefs thereof, all of which are hereto appended.

I take this occasion to refer again to the valuable and efficient services rendered by many of the principal officers of this Department, and beg leave to call your especial attention, and that of the public, to the highly creditable manner in which the business of the Department was conducted by the Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner, Capt. Mansfield Lovell, for a period of several months, during my necessary absence from the County on account of sickness—his duties, at all times important and arduous, were doubly so during that period. I am indebted to him for much valuable assistance.

In this connection I desire to allude to the valuable services, great experience, and good judgment of Mr. Edward Ewen, Superintendent of Street Improvements. I am satisfied that there is no man in this City more competent than he to perform the duties pertaining to this the most important bureau of the Street Department. He has done all that could be accomplished under existing circumstances to establish the business of his bureau upon a proper basis. It would have been fortunate for the City had all his recommendations been favorably acted upon.

The duties devolving upon the chief clerk and the principal Book-keeper of a Department organized as this is are important and onerous, of a highly responsible character, and excessive in amount of labor. I am happy to say that no portion of this immense business has been better accomplished than that devolving upon the officers respectively. What is said above is in no wise intended to disparage the claims of the many other deserving and competent officers connected with this Department, or the important services rendered by them. With few, if any exceptions, they are entitled to credit and commendation.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN—THE RESPECTABLE PORTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President, Mr. JONES, in the Chair.

The message of the Mayor, informing the Common Council that he had suspended the City Chamberlain, (see Board of Aldermen,) having been read, Councilman VAN TINE moved its reference to a Special Committee of three.

Mr. LENT moved to amend by ordering it printed in the minutes; he could not see what this Board had to do with the matter that should require its reference to a Committee; if the Mayor and Aldermen had got at loggerheads, "let them fight it out among themselves," said he, "and not bother us about it, the respectable portion of the Common Council as we are." [Laughter.]

Mr. SHAW thought they had a good deal to do with it, although they were the respectable portion of the Common Council, and he moved as a further amendment that the message be referred to a Special Committee of five instead of three.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

After considerable routine business of minor importance, the Board adjourned to Friday evening next

TESTIMONIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

After the adjournment of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the members held a meeting in the Council Chamber for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the President of the Board, Mr. MORGAN JONES, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues. Councilman SHANNON was called to the Chair, and Councilman ALLEN (Alderman elect) the Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare the testimonial, presented a beautiful diamond pin, valued at $650, to Mr. JONES, accompanying the same by an appropriate speech expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Board. Mr. JONES responded in befitting terms, thanking his friends for this unexpected, and as his modesty compelled him to think, undeserved compliment. It is proper to say Mr. JONES has always been regarded by the members of the Board, without distinction of party, as a prompt, efficient and faithful presiding officer.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—BILLS PAID AND THANKS TENDERED.

The last meeting of this Board for 1860 was held yesterday. At the opening of the session, Supervisor TWEED arose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to read an editorial from the NEW-YORK TIMES relative to the increase of judicial salaries. He denied emphatically, and in toto, every statement in said article so far as it related to himself.

Mr. PURDY did not see as there was any occasion for a personal explanation in regard to articles in the public press; the press had a right to comment upon the acts of a public Board like this, and their comments could go for what they were worth. As to the question of increasing the salaries of the Judges, he was in favor of it; the Judiciary of this City would compare favorably with any in the United States, and he regarded it as a great blessing that we had the privilege of electing our own Judges; the system worked well and he was in favor of paying the Judges liberal salaries.

Mr. TWEED said he did not make an explanation for himself, but for the purpose of setting right the other members of the Board, and particularly Mr. STEWART, whose name was mentioned in the article in connection with his. As for himself he had no objection to the public Press commenting upon his acts, so long as they confined themselves to the truth; the comments of a newspaper were only the expression of an individual opinion, and although the power of the Press might be used to give a greater influence to that opinion, yet it was no more likely to be correct, and deserved no more respect than that of any other individual.

Mr. STEWART denied the insinuation in the TIMES' article that he had made any bargain with reference to the question of increasing salaries, or any other question that ever came before the Board, and wished the reporter of the TIMES to note his denial. He did not object to comments from the Press upon his official acts, but he desired them to confine their statements to what he actually did, and not to what he was going to do; and he thought the habit of dragging in the names of persons into the public prints was in bad taste, and deserving of censure, particularly when the writer had no other foundation for his statements than rumor.

After some remarks from Supervisor BLUNT, the subject was dropped. Mr. BLUNT then presented the resignation of Supervisor WAISMAN.

Mr. PURDY objected to accepting the resignation, and on motion the same was rejected by a tie vote.

A large number of bills for printing, stationery, &c., supplied to various public officers, were ordered to be paid; also, a bill from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, for board of policemen stationed there during the stay of the Prince of Wales in the City, at the rate of $1 per day each.

The thanks of the Board were tendered to the President, Mr. W. R. STEWART, for the able and impartial manner in which he had performed his duties as presiding officer, and elicited from him a brief response.

Thanks were also tendered to the clerks, sergeant-at-arms and reporters, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.—A neat volume called *Nina, or Life's Caprices*, and recording the vicissitudes of a Hungarian lady who recently died in this vicinity, has recently been published in aid of the "Home of the Aged and Orphan of the Brooklyn Church Charity Foundation." It is a true narrative of an eventful life, and abounds in interest. The institution which is to be benefited by its sale is one of great merit, which does all the good the means at its command will permit. The book is sold by I. A. NICHOLS, No. 268 Union-street, Brooklyn.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room, in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,
No 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 73 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E MENDUM, Proprietors.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. Elegant styles of parlor dusters for New-Year's presents. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 305 Hudson-st.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty minutes, from 50 cts. to $1. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., to LETITIA, daughter of the late Zachariah Hoffman, of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

LEDOUX—WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JOHN B. LEDOUX, Esq., to MARY, eldest daughter of Henry Whittaker, Esq.

BLAIR—MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JOSEPH BLAIR to ANN MITCHELL, both of New-York City.

KNAPP—ROBERTS.—In Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. H. R. Knapp, of Hastings, Prof. WM. I. KNAPP, of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., to Miss ADDIE S. ROBERTS, of Greenport.

JENKINS—TAYLOR.—In Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Alexander Townsend, JAMES H. JENKINS, of Danbury, to Miss KATE F., daughter of Alva Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

RYDER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, THOMAS RYDER, of London, England, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVERMORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, ARABELLA F., wife of Charles F. Livermore, and daughter of Wilson G. Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Wilson G. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, CATHARINE ANN NAGEL, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine A. Nagel, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 473 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, ISABELLA HADLEY JENKINS, youngest child of J. L. and Hellen M. Jenkins, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence of Dr. Chapin, No. 72 2d-av., this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

BOTSFORD.—In Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 31, Rev. ELI C. BOTSFORD, aged 31 years.

His funeral will take place from the Yorkville Presbyterian Church (86th-st.,) on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and congregation are respectfully invited, without further notice. Funeral sermon by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

DOUGHTY.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 29, LETITIA DOUGHTY, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Sarah Brass, 118th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, in that place.

MORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 30, Mrs. MARIA MORAN, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FENN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 31, suddenly, Miss ANN FENN, aged 61 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Miss Brower, No. 6 Tompkins-place.

COLES.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, SARAH ANN, wife of Caleb F. Coles, and daughter of Whitehead Field, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. L. Coles, No. 77 Orchard-st.

KETCHAM.—In Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 30, SARAH, wife of Philip Ketcham, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Richmond.

COLON.—In Southfield

ceived, stating that Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War.

Enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. SCOTT for several minutes.

A VOICE—Three groans for BUCHANAN.

Cries of "NO, NO, NO"

ANOTHER VOICE—"Three cheers for BUCHANAN for appointing SCOTT." The cheers were given, followed by some hisses.

A VOICE—Oh, cheer him, you haven't had such an opportunity before." [Laughter.]

A ballot was then taken for Clerk, with the following result: W. RICHARDSON, 30; H. A. RISLEY, 27; C. M. SCHOFIELD, 13; balance scattering.

Mr. RICE, of Erie, urged the claims of RISLEY as a candidate of Western New-York.

On the second ballot, H. A. RISLEY was nominated, receiving 59 votes, to 26 for RICHARDSON.

The result was received with loud applause.

The following nominations were also made:

Sergeant-at-Arms—CHAS. D. EASTON.

Doorkeeper—GEO. C. DENNIS.

Assistant Doorkeeper—HENRY HENDERSON.

Messrs. Saunders, Wilson, Pendergrast, Farnum and Merritt were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus was held in the Senate Chamber, at 7 o'clock. Mr. DARBY, of Kings, called the meeting to order, and nominated HOLMES GRAHL, of Westchester, as Chairman.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, J. JERVIS JONES, of New-York, was appointed Secretary.

On calling the roll, thirty-three members answered to their names.

Mr. ARCULARIUS, of New-York, declined the nomination for Speaker, and FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, was unanimously nominated, amid loud applause.

The Caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Clerk. EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, was chosen, receiving 18 votes, to 15 for GEORGE O. JONES.

JOHN J. RILEY, of New-York, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms; MICHAEL KENNEDY, of Kings, for Doorkeeper, and S. M. DIEBLER and JOSEPH WALLACE for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Messrs. MCDERMOT, of Westchester; KENYON, of Oneida; and TABER, of Queens, were appointed a Committee to call future caucusses.

The caucus then adjourned.

The new Republican paper enterprise in this city, prematurely developed by the publication of Mr. CARROLL'S prospectus, is to take form this week in the enlargement of the *Statesman*, under the title of the *Republican Statesman*. The paper promises to stand by the Chicago platform intact, and the Morgan and Campbell State policy.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Rumors in Reference to Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31.

There is strong antagonism to the appointment of Senator CAMERON to a position in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

Mr. LINCOLN telegraphed to Hon. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE to come to Springfield, and he left for that city to-day.

Mr. MCCLURE is opposed to Mr. CAMERON, and the former will meet the latter at Springfield, when, it is supposed a violent rupture will ensue, which it is believed will end in the appointment of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON in place of either of them.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31—11 P. M.

A dispatch received by a citizen to-night announces that Gen. CAMERON has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and that he is now in Springfield, and will accept the appointment. The authority for this is deemed reliable.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, Dec. 31.

The Democratic Caucus to-day nominated Dr. HILL, of Montgomery County, for Speaker of the House, and JACOB ZIEGLER for Chief Clerk.

The Republicans, in caucus, nominated ELISHA W. DAVIS for Speaker of the House, and EDWARD RAUCH for Chief Clerk. ROBERT PALMER was nominated for Speaker of the Senate, and RUSSELL EWETT for Clerk.

The Democrats will reassemble in caucus to-morrow to nominate officers for the Senate.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The House was called to order at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and J. P. ANNEXY, of Marion, chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

The Senate also assembled this morning. J. B. BROWN, of Ray, was chosen President *pro tem.*

Indian Troubles in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 31.

Advices from Texas state that Indians to the number of 900 were encamped within 50 miles of Dallas. The settlers were leaving in large numbers, fearing for their lives. Companies of Rangers were forming to proceed to the scene of danger.

Large Fires in Milwaukee.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 31.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan Mills, owned by NICHOLS, BERTT & Co., and the building and contents, consisting of 500 bbls. flour and 7,000 bushels wheat, were destroyed. Loss, $35,000; insured for $20,000.

The flames communicated with the warehouse occupied by COLLINS & ANDRE, destroying the building, valued at $15,000; insurance not ascertained.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, another fire broke out in the building on the corner of Huron and East Water streets, occupied by the city offices. Loss on the building, $50,000; insured. GEORGE DEYER & Co.'s saddlery and harness establishment was also consumed. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000. All the records and valuable documents deposited in the City Clerk's office were destroyed. We are unable to ascertain the loss to the city until the safes which contain $200,000 worth of chattel mortgages are taken from the ruins.

It has been ascertained that the $200,000 worth of bonds and mortgages were not kept in the safe, and are, consequently, destroyed. Five persons are missing, and it is feared they are buried in the ruins. Exertions are being made to find the bodies, but the heat is so great that not much progress is made.

Fire in South Braintree, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Orthodox Church at South Braintree was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $7,000; no insurance.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 31.

Ship *Emma*, of Liverpool, 100 days from Bombay for New-York, with flaxseed, wool and senna, in a sinking condition, ran ashore Friday night, 29th inst., three miles northeast of New-Inlet Light. The Captain and crew were saved; vessel bilged.

The weather is heavy; wind from northeast.

The Ship Emperor.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The schooner *W. B. Darling*, at this port from Baltimore, picked up yesterday at 10 o'clock, a mile off Chatham, the boat's crew, of sixteen men, belonging to the ship *Emperor*.

News Station at Cape Race,

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 31.

The news station of the New-York Associated Press, at Cape Race, will be closed for the season on the 15th of January, and will reopen about the middle of April. During the ensuing Summer a more comfortable house for the men, and better convenience for launching the life-boats on both sides of the Cape will be provided, so as to be able to intercept the passing steamers at all seasons of the year.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander, left New-Orleans, Dec. 23, and Havana Dec. 26, and arrived at this port yesterday. The *Star of the West* has experienced strong head winds from Havana to the Cape.

The steamship *De Soto* arrived at Havana on the 26th ult.

The condition of affairs in the United States still effects the commercial affairs of the Island.

Transactions in Sugar were quite limited; No. 12 at 8½ to 9¼. No Muscovados in market.

Exchange on London, 13@14½ premium; exchange on Paris, 1@1¼; exchange on New-York, 3@8 per cent. premium, at 60 days.

The specie by the *Star of the West* is distributed as follows: Carrington & Co., $727; Wells, Fargo & Co., $435; N. A. Frye, 221 doubloons; Simpson & Mayhew, $4,080; Ximeno & Bayley, 1,411 doubloons; Order, 700 doubloons; De Wisser, $2,400.

Still Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Havana on the 27th inst., has arrived.

The monetary crisis had reached Havana, where it was generally felt. An issue of two million of dollars in Treasury notes was about to be consummated for the relief of the commercial community.

Eight hundred thousand dollars of the new Bonds had been already taken, which merchants at Matanzas had agreed to guarantee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. FORREST'S first farewell performance will take place here to-night. The entire opera of "Martha," and an act from "Stradella" will be given with Miss [illegible], Mme. ESTADES, Signor STIGELLI and Herr [illegible].

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

AN EXCITING DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Secession Speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Disgraceful Scene in the Senate Galleries.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Condition of the Forts and Arsenals to be Inquired Into.

The Recent Changes in the Administration

Postmaster-General Holt Acting as Secretary of War.

The President Notified by Northern Democrats that he Must Enforce the Laws.

What the South Carolina Commissioners are Doing.

Threat of Governor Pickens to Fire on a Government Vessel.

Significant Indications of Northern Sentiment.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The scene in the Senate to-day was the most intensely exciting that was ever witnessed in that chamber. Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, who, it had been reported, would make a conciliatory speech, gave out that he would make a parting secession speech,—an announcement which drew an immense audience. Every corner was crowded. The lobbies were full. Senator BENJAMIN spoke calmly throughout, but the character of his speech at the close opened up to everyone the new era in national affairs. His closing declaration, that the South could never be subjugated, was greeted by the galleries with disgraceful applause, screams and uproar. It was evidently the act of persons who had purposely packed the galleries. For this demonstration the galleries were promptly cleared, but as the people passed out, remarks were current among the mob such as "That's the talk"—"Now we will have war"—"BENJAMIN'S a brick"—"D——n the Abolitionists"—"ABE LINCOLN will never come here."

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, has the floor for Wednesday morning. He will make a powerful Union speech, and, if to-night's reports of an attack on Fort Sumter are true, a war speech, if necessary, in favor of punishing treason.

The scene in the House was also highly interesting. Mr. BARKSDALE demanded a settlement at once.

Several Republicans and Northern Democrats responded spiritedly, "Let's have it, then!" Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, shook his finger at BARKSDALE and HINDMAN, vocifering loudly, "Come on! come on! now we are ready to meet you, and settle it quickly!" Great confusion prevailed, which finally subsided through the efforts of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and others.

I have it upon good authority that the Senate and Department Clerks have been paid, while those of the House have been ignored and will not receive their money until Wednesday or Thursday.

It is generally understood that the recent change in the Administration is attributable chiefly to Messrs. HOLT and STANTON, who have constantly insisted upon the execution of the Federal laws since their appointment, and have made it their ultimatum. Many Union men of all parties have arranged to pay their respects to Mr. STANTON in a body, to-morrow, as a compliment for his course.

The Democrats in Congress from New-York and the Northwest called on the President to-day in a body, and notified him that if he did not maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, and preserve the public property, he need not rely on their support any longer.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was quite an angry discussion. The President charges that South Carolina has misunderstood and abused his forbearance, granted at the instance of strong Union men from the South. He professed to be much exasperated, and says South Carolina has forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one.

Republicans applaud the course of Messrs. HAMILTON, of Texas, and BRIGGS, of New-York, who declared in the House that the Union must and should be preserved. Mr. BRIGGS prevented the House from adjourning to-day, when the Southern men attempted it.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have been communicating by telegraph to-day with Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina. He telegraphed to them that he was notified of the departure of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* for Fort Sumter with sealed dispatches from Washington, but that she could not come over the bar except under the white flag; otherwise *she would be fired upon by the South Carolina troops.* This is true, undoubtedly, although the Commissioners made a great effort to keep it secret from every one.

It is understood that the South Carolina Commissioners received to-day an official reply to their note addressed to the President.

It is stated also that troops have been ordered to South Carolina, but I can get no reliable confirmation of this announcement.

All the letters from the North indicate a rapidly improving feeling there. Several prominent Republicans have dispatches from large New-York merchants, saying at an hour's warning one hundred thousand men would be ready to go to Charleston to collect the revenue. Even Mr. SICKLES has come back somewhat tamed, and he says he never saw such a complete revolution in sentiment as exists in New-York.

The Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and occupied some time in discussing Mr. MILLSON'S proposition, similar to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S. Messrs. CORWIN, ADAMS and MORSE made strong speeches against the proposition. It was not voted upon. It is generally understood that the mission of this Committee is ended. It will probably now break up without accomplishing anything.

Gen. DIX writes to the Government here that Maj. ANDERSON'S conduct meets the entire approval of even the most extreme secession men in New-York.

There is great excitement in the War Department, caused by the rumor that Mr. HOLT will discharge many of Mr. FLOYD'S clerks and get new men who are not committed to his policy.

Col. HUGER, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post-office Department for $440 worth of postage stamps, for the use of the Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. Only twelve Postmasters have resigned in South Carolina. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

Members from South Carolina state that the Senate holds a contract by which the Government agrees to pay $40,000 bonus for the steam mail service between Charleston and Havana.

Orders were issued to-day detaching officers from the brig *Dolphin*, and discharging the crew at Norfolk. This does not look like putting the Naval establishment on a war footing.

A proposition was sent to RUSSELL to-day to reduce his bail to $100,000, $75,000 of which may be District bail, and $25,000 outside of the District. He repudiates it so far as he is concerned, and says he asks no quarter. It will probably be done, however, upon the responsibility of his friends.

BAILEY'S security is increased to $10,000. This gross fraud has been nearly forgotten in the political excitement.

SECRETARY FLOYD'S RESIGNATION.

Following is the correspondence previously alluded to as having passed between Secretary FLOYD and the President on the occasion of the resignation of the former:

SECRETARY FLOYD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1860.

SIR: On the morning of the 27th inst. I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

COUNSEL CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

SIR: It is evident now from the action of the Commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of the Government have been violated by Major ANDERSON. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy is left, and that is to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war. (Signed,)

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties in these reciprocal pledges was to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object. Thus affairs stood until the action of Maj. ANDERSON, taken unfortunately while the Commissioners were on their way to this Capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed, has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal or even delay to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement, invites a collision and must inevitably inaugurate civil war. I cannot consent to be the agent of such calamity. I deeply regret that I feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism nor with honor, subjected as I am to a violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With the highest personal regard,
I am most truly yours,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized Postmaster-General HOLT to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.

THE STOLEN BONDS—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ABSTRACTION.

The card published in Saturday's New-York papers by THOMPSON BROS., attracts a great deal of attention here, and seems to afford a new and important clue in connection with the lately exposed abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department. The above-named parties state that they hold one of the North Carolina Bonds advertised by the Department as stolen, and that this one has been held in your City *for two years past!*

If THOMPSON BROS. are not mistaken in this important statement, it is evident that a portion of the missing Bonds were stolen and sold two years ago, and that it is an error to suppose they were all taken for the mere purpose of hypothecation. Has BAILEY been speculating in them for two years? If it is true, as stated, that the Indian Trust Funds were in United States Stocks originally, and that in 1857 Secretary THOMPSON sold these at a premium of 16 per cent., and reinvested in the State Bonds, it is further evident that the beginning of their abstraction must have occurred very soon thereafter.

Another important consideration is this: The United States Stocks were payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, while these State bonds are payable "to bearer," so that good lawyers are quite unanimous in opinion, so far as we can learn here, that they are perfectly good in the hands of innocent holders. Thus in substituting for perfectly safe United States securities, the stocks of Slaveholding States which Mr. THOMPSON knew would depreciate under the secession agitation to which he has long been committed, the Secretary was guilty of a double blunder, for the severe consequences of which he is probably personally responsible.

Any number of new theories in regard to the abstraction of the bonds in question have been started in consequence of these new developments. If there is no error in the Thompson card, the original motive for the abstraction could not have been the desire to aid RUSSELL & Co. by lending them the securities for hypothecation; and if the clerk BAILEY can be made responsible for even a single bond which was taken and *sold* two years ago, his testimony as to the motives which induced him to abstract the remainder will be much impaired.

There is a general conviction in the public mind here that Mr. RUSSELL originally had not the slightest suspicion that the bonds placed in his hands by BAILEY were improperly obtained, and that when he did become aware of their ownership, he was already so far compromised as to make it impossible for him to save his own honor and avoid Secretary FLOYD'S ruin, except by getting out of his pecuniary embarrassments, and quietly replacing the abstracted bonds.

LUKE LEE, of SUTTER, LEE & Co., *who was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, was RUSSELL'S banker, and in the habit of raising money for him on securities upon which it could be obtained. His business with RUSSELL & Co. was so large that it became very important to him to help the house through its difficulties, not only that he might continue to enjoy the commissions gained from so large a business, but also that he might not be involved in losses by RUSSELL'S failure. His testimony undoubtedly will be important; and if he makes a clean breast of it, we shall probably know exactly when and how it was that BAILEY betrayed his trust—for it is not likely that so important a negotiation was kept entirely secret from one so deeply interested in RUSSELL'S pecuniary affairs.

The statements of any intimacy between BAILEY and RUSSELL are all erroneous. They were strangers until BAILEY came to RUSSELL one day at the War Department, and asked him if it was true that he was unable to protect some acceptances of FLOYD'S which were about to mature. RUSSELL replied that it was. BAILEY asked next if he could get along with temporary relief, and being answered in the affirmative, he said he had control of a large quantity of bonds belonging to a Florida Railroad Company, which he could loan him for the purpose of hypothecation. It was in this way that RUSSELL became possessed of the bonds.

It is plain, however, that there must have been other parties behind the scenes—who *were* they? RUSSELL must have paid somebody a commission for raising him the loan of bonds—who was that party? BAILEY could not have searched out RUSSELL, an entire stranger to him, voluntarily, for the purpose of making this negotiation. There was some one behind him, who knew that he had access to the bonds, and who instigated their abstraction—*Who was it?* In obtaining answers to these questions, the House Committee will, probably, have a solution of the whole matter.

Mr. RUSSELL undoubtedly is possessed of facts enough to make the whole affair clear to his own comprehension now. He paid his commissions, and knows to whom he paid them; but there is no danger that, from motives of false delicacy, he will be silent, allowing the taint of guilt to rest upon himself, rather than aid in the exposure of the truly guilty party or parties, who probably appeal to his sympathies by the plea that they have got into the scrape in endeavoring to aid him. He owes it to himself, his family, and to truth, justice, and public morality, to close his ears to all such suggestions, and vindicate himself if he can. Let us have all the facts, no matter whom they hit,—whether a Cabinet Minister, a broker, or a clerk.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The report which prevailed throughout the city this afternoon that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, produced a thrilling effect, and occasioned much indignation among the Secessionists, who are fully aware that Gen. SCOTT is in favor of extensive military preparations. The truth is, Postmaster-General HOLT is in temporary charge of the Department, and to-night was attending to the duties there, in company with the Chief Clerk. Gen. SCOTT has not been either at the Department or at the President's house to-day.

Both THOMPSON and THOMAS were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though rumor had declared otherwise.

Many reports prevail with no truth for their foundation, and which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. BINGHAM'S bill, further to provide for the collection of duty on imports, introduced in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, looks to the increase of the President's power to enforce the revenue laws.

No decisive action was taken to-day by the Cabinet relative to the Charleston forts.

The President's Special Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. It is understood he will submit such facts as have come to his knowledge for such legislative action as may be concerning the secession movements.

Senator HUNTER intends introducing a resolution, having in view an adjustment of the property and other questions with any seceding State.

Mr. TRESCOTT, the Secretary to the South Carolina Commissioners, will leave Washington to-morrow for Charleston. The Commissioners will remain to await Executive and Legislative action.

Certain parties in New-York have proposed to take the remainder (over $3,000,000) of the late $5,000,000 loan, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the Treasury to-day that the last named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met.

The Congressmen are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded. There was a large crowd about the doors. Ladies also were in the lobbies and on the floor.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) offered a resolution that a portion of the gallery be set aside for foreign Ministers and their families and suites.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected. He thought there was no reason for it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) also spoke in favor of its passage. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) reported from the Special Committee of Thirteen, that the Committee had not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment. He asked that the journal of the Committee be printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that he wished to speak on the subject, but would postpone his remarks until Wednesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked that the Senate would set apart some day for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him.

The resolution was then made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the arms made at the National armories; if any had been sold, and if so, at what price and to whom; what number there were in the arsenals and how they were protected. Objected to and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing Slavery to continue in force.

Mr. GREEN said that Mr. BROWN'S amendment did not change any law, but only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people free to choose their own laws.

The special order, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas, was here taken up, and postponed until Monday next.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) rose to address the Senate. He said he had supposed that ere this he would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence of it he should assume that he had such information. The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (BENJAMIN) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his duty. He would call attention to the speech he made four years ago, predicting this result. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from the speech he made in 1856, and in which he said the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with all the rights of the South, because he did not believe there could be peaceable secession. He said that the words he had then uttered had proved to be true to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then expressed would prove only fears, but from what he had heard, it almost seemed as if the other side of the Chamber desired to bring about a civil war. South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her, or else to put her down. That is the real issue, and there is no use to disguise it. We are not permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina alone, for next week, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will separate from the Union; a week after, Georgia will follow them; a little later, Louisiana will secede, and soon after her, Arkansas. Now then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coerce by force? He argued that the people of South Carolina had a right to declare themselves free—it was an inherent, inalienable right. South Carolina had by the voice of her people, met in Convention in 1860, and repealed the ordinance made by the people when they met in Convention in 1788. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER'S in the Rhode Island case, to show that a Convention of the people duly assembled, had proper authority. He (WEBSTER) had said that a compact was not binding on one party unless the other parties to it lived up to it, and that a compact broken by one could be broken by all. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from Mr. MADISON to sustain his position. He (BENJAMIN) said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States seceded from it for the express reason that the compact between them was not kept; and finally all the States seceded, but Rhode Island and North Carolina, leaving them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the present Constitution, to show the right of a State to secede. Who was to be the judge if a compact was broken? If a compact was broken in a pecuniary matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically the Constitution provided no way. He read from the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, to show that the members of that Convention refused to make the Senate the Judge of, or give the President the power to veto, the action of a State; that they refused to give Congress the power to negative State legislation, and that they specially refused to give any power to coerce States. Yet when the State Conventions came to ratify the Constitution, complaints were made that the States were not sufficiently secure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed the States, but when these rights are denied, where is the remedy? Suppose that South Carolina should send two Senators here, and the majority should refuse to receive but one, what power can compel that majority to repair the wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should then withdraw from the Union who could say it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose again, that a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does appear clear to South Carolina, suppose she is denied access to the the Territories? Is she without any remedy under the Constitution? If there is none, then she must be the judge of the wrong and the mode of redress. He read an extract from an address delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in New-York, in 1836, in which he said nations themselves must be the sole judge whether compacts are broken, and also saying "that when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to separate in peace and return to their original state." He (BENJAMIN) said that a sectional President had been elected, who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to, and appoint from one section, all the officers in the gift of the Government, and thus ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina is mistaken in believing that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether we shall permit her to withdraw or force her back. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) he (BENJAMIN) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey his State Government. The Republican Senators say that they will not coerce a State, but enforce the laws against individuals. But how can they punish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find the Judge and jury to do so, when all the citizens in the State think that he has done right? He (BENJAMIN) said they could not blockade a port without declaring war; they could not embargo one port without closing the other. He claimed that neither Congress nor the President had power to go into a State with a military force without the intervention of the civil power—some civil process must precede the military force. He argued that they could not collect the revenue by force Such threats were only a pretext to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: "Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, or reduce her to subjection by war?"

Mr. BENJAMIN here read from VATTEL to show that the hypocritical keeping of compacts was of no avail and referred to the case of RHADAMISTUS, who promised not to use steel against a captive, yet smothered him. And you, Senators o the Republican Party, you assert, and your people assert, that, under a just and fair interpretation of the Federal Constitution, it is right to deny that our slaves, which, directly or indirectly, involve a value of $4,000,000,000, are property at all, entitled to protection in the Territories under and by the Government. You assert that, by a fair interpretation of that instrument, it is right to encourage, by all possible means, the robbery of this property, and to legislate so as to render its recovery as dangerous and difficult as possible. You say that it is right and proper under the Constitution, to prevent our mere transit across a sister State, to embark with our property on a lawful voyage, without being openly despoiled of it. You assert that it is right and proper to hold us up to the ban of mankind, in speeches and writings, as thieves, robbers, villains and criminals of the blackest dye, because we continue to own property which we owned at the time we all signed the compact. You say it is right that we should be disposed to spend our treasure in the purchase, and our blood in the conquest of foreign territory, and yet have no right to enter it for settlement, without leaving behind our most valuable property, under penalty of its confiscation. Your fathers interpreted this instrument to mean safety and peace to all, and you say it is eminently in accordance with the surety that our welfare and peace is to be preserved, that our sister States should combine to prevent our growth and development, and surround us with a cordon of hostile communities, for the express and avowed purpose of accumulating, in dense masses and within restricted limits, a population which you believe to be dangerous, and thereby forcing us to sacrifice a property nearly sufficient in value to pay the public debt of every nation in Europe. This construction of the instrument which was to preserve our security and promote our welfare, and which we only signed on your assurance, that such was its object, you tell us now is a fair construction. You don't propose to enter our States, you say, to kill and destroy our institutions by force. Oh, No, You initiate the faith of Pisadamiscus, and you propose simply to inclose us in an embrace that will suffocate us. You don't propose to fell the tree, you promised not to. You merely propose to girdle it, and let it die, and then, when we tell you we don't understand this way, and your acting upon it in this spirit releases us from the obligations which accompany it, and under no circumstances can we consent to live together under the interpretation, and we say we will go, if you will let us go, in peace, we are answered by your leading spokeman, "Oh, no, we cannot do that. We have no objection to it, personally, but we are bound by our oaths, if you attempt it, your people will be hanged for treason. We have examined this instrument thoroughly, and we cannot find any warrant in it for releasing ourselves from the obligation of giving you all these benefits, and our oaths force us to tax you for it. We can dispense with anything else, but we protest, upon our souls, that our consciences will be sorely worried if we do not take your money." [Laughter.] That is the proposition of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE,) in plain language, "We can dispense with anything and everything else, but how to get rid of taking your money, we cannot see." [Laughter.] Now, Senators, this picture is not placed before you with any idea of acting upon any one of you, or that it will change the views or alter the conduct of any of you; all hope of that is gone. Our Committee has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised. The day of adjustment has passed. If you propose to make one now, you are too late. And now, Senators, within a very few weeks we part, to meet again as Senators in one common council chamber of the nation, no more forever. We desire, we beseech you, to let this parting be in peace. I conjure you to indulge in no vain delusion, that duty, or conscience, or interest, or honor, impose upon you the necessity of invading our States, and shedding the blood of our people. You have no possible justification for it. I trust it is from no craven spirit, or any sacrifice of the dignity or honor of my own State, that I make this last appeal, but from far higher and holier motives. If, however, it shall prove vain—if you are resolute to pervert the Government, framed by the fathers for the protection of our rights, into an instrument for subjugating and enslaving us, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the universe, for the rectitude of our intentions, we must meet the issue you force upon us as best becomes freemen defending all that is dear to man. What may be the fate of this horrible contest none can foretell; but this much I will say, the fortunes of war may be adverse to our arms; you may carry desolation into our peaceful land, and with torch and firebrand may set our cities in flames; you may even emulate the atrocities of those who, in the days of the Revolution, hounded on the bloodthirsty savage; you may give the protection of your advancing armies to the furious fanatics who desire nothing more than to add the horrors of servile insurrection to civil war; you may do all this, and more, but you never can subjugate us; you never can subjugate the free sons of the oil into vassals, paying tribute to your power; you never can degrade them to a servile and inferior race; never, never, never.

As Mr. BENJAMIN concluded his speech he was greeted with uproarious applause. All over the galleries there were shouts and cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and hurrahs, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed all over the house.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) as soon as his voice could be heard above the uproar, moved that the galleries be instantly cleared.

This motion was seconded by a number of voices, amid hisses and whistlings in the galleries.

The President, (Mr. BRIGHT in the chair,) ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery.

The hisses now again broke out.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. MASON hoped that the Senate would not adjourn until the dignity of the Senate was asserted.

The Ayes and Nays were called on the motion to clear the gallery.

The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared the gallery.

The motion to adjourn was lost, by Yeas 13, Nays 32.

Mr. MASON said that he did not intend that the ladies' gallery should be cleared.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the late Secretary of War, explaining the reasons why, and justifying his course, in giving certain acceptances to RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., and inviting investigation into all his official acts.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved the communication be referred to the Select Committee to investigate into the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed this course.

Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. CURTIS could appear as witness before the Committee, and briefly contended that the resolution should take that direction, as the Secretary of War says he has been complicated to some extent as a party to the question before the Committee.

Mr. CURTIS denied that he had offered himself as a witness, and remarked that the Secretary had made the contract with RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., without authority of law, and to the prejudice of other parties.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) raised the point that the Secretary of War had no authority by law to communicate to the House at will.

Mr. BOCOCK said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has a right to come here and ask for an investigation.

The Speaker said it did not appear to him that while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications the heads of Departments could not do so.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) referred to the Act of 1808, to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make communications in regard to contracts.

Mr. GROW did not consider that the law was applicable to this case.

The communication was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of cannon or munitions of war have been removed from the arsenals since April, 1860; what sales of arms had been made subsequent to that time; to whom, and whether by private or public sale.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following: that the several States did not "ordain and establish" this Government; that it was made by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that for such purpose the people withdrew from their several State Governments certain powers, and vested them in one General Government, whose Constitution, laws, and treaties are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that we are not thirty-three nations, but one nation, made such by the Constitution, and known to the world as the American nation; that any nation has the right of self-preservation, the right to defend itself against enemies from without and traitors within; that we believe this nation has the power to do so, and that it is its duty to exercise it.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, when Mr. MCKEAN withdrew it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOOPER (delegate from Utah) presented a memorial of the people of that Territory praying to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts, arsenals and other property at Charleston; whether any measures have been taken to garrison and put them in condition, since it has become evident that South Carolina intended to secede; what troops were there then and now; whether any orders have been given to reinforce Fort Moultrie since it has been seized by the insurgents, and what orders have been given to the officers; and whether any vessels-of-war have been ordered thither since the seizure of the same by the rebels.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the reception of the resolution, as the rules require that such calls on the President for information shall lie over one day.

The Speaker said that Mr. BRANCH'S point was well taken.

Mr. STEVENS moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that the motion was not now in order; one hour must first elapse.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That any attempt to preserve the Union

LAW COURTS.

Another Motion in the McKenzie Case—Attorney's Lien for Fees.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Jane McKenzie.*—This case has been frequently stated in the TIMES. It will be remembered that the original suit was brought to recover back a valuable real estate on Broadway, which the plaintiff claimed to have conveyed to his wife, the defendant, while in a state of delirium occasioned by excessive use of spirituous liquors. The action was tried twice; on the first occasion resulting in the disagreeing of the jury, and on the second, in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was argued months ago, but no decision is yet rendered.

Meantime, the defendant, it is alleged, has reconveyed the property to her husband the plaintiff, they having settled the controversy between themselves. Defendant's counsel not having obtained his fees, he now moves that the Receiver appointed in the early stage of the case, to collect the rents of the property pending the action, be required to pay the money into Court, where it may be reached, and the lien enforced. An attachment against the Receiver is also moved for, on the ground that he has paid the money to the counsel alleging that he has paid the money to the plaintiff in the action. Case referred, to ascertain how much money had been collected by the Receiver, and due the Court.

John McKeon, for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Eli Godwin was now admitted to probate. The testator made the following charitable bequests:

To the American Bible Society, founded in 1816, $1,000; to the American Foreign Mission Society, $500; to the American Home Mission Society, $500; New-York Bible Society, $500; to the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, $500.

The will of Richard Cose w s also admitted, but made no bequests of any interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Rogeboom and Bonney.

Howard, et al. vs. *The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed, without prejudice to defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Eliza A. Roff, a Lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Henry Hilton vs. *John Pendleton.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Edward J. Pinkham vs. *John B. Borst.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

John F. Artherton vs. *Henry Dally.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Superior Court.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUSTICES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

General Terms.—January—Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, J. J. February—Bosworth, Ch. J., Moncrief, Robertson, J. J. March—Woodruff, Robertson, White, J. J. April—Bosworth, Ch. J., Hoffman, Woodruff, J. J. May—Bosworth, Ch. J., Moncrief, White, J. J. June—Hoffman, Robertson, White, J. J. October—Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson, J. J. November—Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, White, J. J. December—Bosworth, Ch. J., Hoffman, Robertson, J. J.

Special Term.—January—Bosworth, Ch. J. February—White. March—Hoffman. April—Moncrief. May—Robertson, June—Woodruff. October—Hoffman. November—Moncrief. December—White.

Trials.—Part I.—January—Robertson. February—Woodruff. March—Bosworth, Ch J. April—White. May—Hoffman. June—Moncrief. October—Bosworth, Ch. J. November—Robertson. December—Woodruff. Part II—January—White. February—Hoffman. March—Moncrief. April—Robertson May—Woodruff. June—Bosworth, Ch. J. October—White. November—Hoffman. December—Moncrief.

GENERAL TERMS IN VACATION.

Friday, Aug. 2—Moncrief and Robertson, Justices. Tuesday, Sept. 3—Hoffman and White, Justices. Saturday, Oct. 5—All the Justices.

CHAMBERS IN VACATION.

Woodruff, from Monday, July 1, to Wednesday, July 17, inclusive. Moncrief, from Thursday, July 18, to Friday, Aug. 2, inclusive. Robertson, from Saturday, Aug. 3, to Saturday, Aug. 17, inclusive White, from Monday, Aug. 19, to Tuesday, Sept. 3, inclusive. Hoffman, from Wednesday, Sept. 4, to Wednesday, Sept. 18, inclusive. Bosworth, Ch. J., from Thursday, Sept. 19, to Saturday, Oct. 5, inclusive.

POLICE COURTS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH-STREET MURDER—ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

Capt. Walling and Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, having prosecuted a vigorous search for the murderers of Joseph Sutcliffe, steward of the ship *William and Mary*, who was attacked and robbed on Christmas Eve while passing through Thirty-ninth-street, their labors resulted in the apprehension of five young men, whose bad character, taken in connection with other circumstances, affords ground for the belief that they are guilty of the murder. The names of the prisoners are Jeremiah Flynn, *alias* Bluskin, Michael Gillespie, Hugh Mooney, James Scott and James Blythe, all of whom were yesterday committed to prison by Justice QUACKENBUSH, pending further developments. These men have been in the habit of frequenting a drinking-place kept by Michael Connors, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, and it was there that their arrest was effected. Connors stated that a species of bludgeon or sling-shot had recently been stolen from his place, and the wounds of which Sutcliffe died must have been inflicted with an instrument of that description. Mr. John O'Flaherty, the companion of the murdered man, has fully identified Flynn as the ruffian who led on the assault.

BRINGING HIS WARES TO THE WRONG MARKET.

On Sunday night the store of Mr. Cornelius Purdy, at South Yonkers, Westchester County, was broken open and robbed of a quantity of boots and shoes. Yesterday morning Officer Mangin, of the Twelfth Ward, had his attention attracted to Henry Miller, a German shoemaker, who was endeavoring to dispose of about $30 worth of boots and shoes to storekeepers in Manhattanville at a very low price. While being questioned, Miller dropped his bundle and ran, but being wearied by his long tramp from Yonkers, he soon was overtaken and captured. Subsequently the facts in the case transpired, and the prisoner was sent to Yonkers for trial.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN IN CUSTODY.

Officer McCleary, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday effected the arrest of John Martin, John Healy and Charles Meade, all young men, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, a Mexican gentleman, named Angel Cancia, alleged that a few nights since the prisoners followed him from a saloon in the Fifth Ward, and at the corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, they made an attack upon him. One seized him by the throat and choked him severely, while the others rifled his pockets, obtaining a small sum of money. Justice KELLY held the accused for trial.

A DISHONEST COLLECTOR.

Edward R. Goodrich, a young man who has been employed for nearly a year as a collector for Messrs. Joy, Coe & Co., advertising agents, doing business in the *Tribune* building, was taken into custody yesterday, and committed for examination by Justice KELLY, on a charge of embezzlement. His employers alleged in their complaint that at various times within a few months, the accused had collected about $300 belonging to them, and appropriated it to his own use.

THIEVES ON THE RIVER.

On Saturday night a yawl-boat, two muskets, some clothing, &c., valued in the aggregate at $50, were stolen from the schooner *James H. Smith*, lying at pier No. 35 North River, by a youth named James Hammond, who had a confederate in the robbery The theft was witnessed by Christopher Musgrave, residing at No. 90 Greenwich-street, who gave information to the police, which led to Hammond's arrest, and yesterday Justice OSBORN held him for trial in $500 bail.

Affairs in Kansas.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MEDARY.

Gov. MEDARY has resigned the office of Governor of Kansas, and has issued his farewell address. In it he claims that he has aimed to discharge his duties faithfully and honestly, and with a strict regard for the interests of the Territory. He urges the necessity of all men of influence laboring to the best of their ability to secure quiet in the Territory, especially in this crisis, when a disrupture of the Union is threatened. In the possibility, he says, of a separation, which it is almost sacrilegious to imagine, Kansas would herself, with such boundaries, be an empire, lying in the geographical centre of the States, and midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and peaceful herself, would be virtually out of the regions of trouble, and a neutral highway between the interests of the two oceans. With a large Territory, combining mineral with agricultural treasures, she would soon command a position and influence for the safety of her own citizens that no other State could occupy in times of strife and discord, such as must follow the dissolution of our National Government. Lightly as such reasonings may have been received a year ago, they are to day of sorrowful importance.

Gov. MEDARY promises to communicate to the people some interesting facts regarding the Territory, through the medium of the newspapers.

GEN. HARNEY'S REPORT—HIS VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, St. Louis, Mo., Dec 17, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the War Department, that as soon as the civil authorities could procure writs for the apprehension of MONTGOMERY and others of his band I ordered Capt. BARRY's command, two companies of artillery mounted as cavalry, to proceed with the United States Deputy Marshal CAMPBELL to Mound City, where the band was thought to be, to make the arrests. This was on the 6th of this month, the command from Fort Riley having arrived there the day before.

On arrival of the Marshal he proceeded at once to make search for the offenders, but they were no where to be found. Supported by a company of dragoons, under Capt. STEELE, he continued the search until a late hour of the night, but every place visited was found deserted. The next morning he visited the house of MONTGOMERY, and found only four women and a son of MONTGOMERY. This house, known as Montgomery's Fort, is a double house, built of heavy hewn logs, fitting close together, except at about the height of a man's shoulder there is an opening of about two inches all around. The only things of note in the house, except its filth, was two empty Sharp's rifle boxes.

On the 8th the Marshal having reported to Major WESSELLS that he deemed it of no use, and would discontinue the search, the band having scattered, I directed the artillery to return to Fort Leavenworth, the infantry to remain at Mound City, and the dragoons to take post at Fort Scott. I consider this force necessary for the protection of the citizens, and to assist the civil authorities whenever called upon in arresting the offenders.

I have determined, on account of the expense of maintaining so large a force in that part of the Territory, to reduce it to one company of infantry, and have therefore directed Major WESSELLS to return at once to Fort Riley with his company. Captain LYON is ordered to relieve the squadron of dragoons at Fort Scott as soon as the payments on the Miami Indian Reserve, which he has been ordered to attend with his company, are completed. The dragoons will then return to Fort Riley.

I believe that MONTGOMERY's band is fully as large as represented to be; that they are sworn to protect each other by perjury, assassination, and in every way possible. Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves in the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever opportunity offers, "taking them East and receiving sixty dollars per head," and to drive out of the Territory all who oppose them in so doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belong to this organization or sympathize with them, and those who do not, dare not oppose them or give information concerning them. I am satisfied that the greater part, if not all of the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas goes into the hands of this band, and the greater portion is perverted from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans. It would take a large force to thoroughly break up this band.

MONTGOMERY has a regularly organized band of about 60 men, who receive $10 per month, besides a portion of the robberies, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movements set on foot against him. The day before the troops reached Mound City, MONTGOMERY's men, to the number of between 400 and 500, assembled and passed resolutions, a copy of which has been published in the Black Republican papers. I think the cheapest and best way to catch MONTGOMERY and his party will be to furnish the Governor with funds, and let him do it his own way.

Believing that I could render no more service by remaining at Fort Scott, I determined to return to my head-quarters in this city. I accordingly left Fort Scott on the morning of the 11th, and arrived here on Saturday evening last, the 15th inst.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. HARNEY, Brig.-Gen. comd'g.

A Hardship for Sailors.

CALLAO, Peru, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers of the Navy in the Pacific, manifest great dissatisfaction with a contract, made by an agent of the Navy Department, for the supply of funds to the ships of the Squadron on this coast. It appears that Mr. BELKNAPP, the agent alluded to, has made contracts for three years at this port, Panama and Valparaiso, by which the drafts on the United States are cashed at rates varying from one to six per cent. premium; to be paid in the currency of the places mentioned, except at Panama, where American money or its equivalent is specified. Now much of this *equivalent* consists in miscellaneous coins, brought from different parts of the world by passengers crossing the Isthmus; and however current they may be at Panama, on other parts of the coast they are scarcely known, and must be expended at whatever sacrifice brokers choose to impose.

But the contract is felt to be still more onerous here, where the drafts on the United States are cashed at a premium of six per cent, and paid in the bogus currency of the country, while they and American gold are worth from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The mint value of this currency in the United States is only 70 per cent; but its exchange value is what I have stated; hence, by this arrangement, of which the officers and sailors are passive victims, the Government makes six per cent on the pay drawn by Jack for his expenses, and the contractor from nine to nineteen per cent., according to the rate of exchange—a pretty handsome profit on sight bills on the Treasury of the United States! But the evil of the system is felt still further if the sailor should have a few dollars of this bogus currency left when he sails from Callao to some other port—to Valparaiso, for instance, or Panama, or indeed, any part out of Peru; where he would be obliged to sacrifice thirty per cent. on his depreciated money, which he had received at par. Again, if Jack should wish to send a few dollars home to his family, as frequently happens, and buys a bill of exchange for the purpose, instead of getting it at par, as he could if he was paid in American gold, he is obliged to pay a premium of fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in Peruvian currency, which he receives from the Purser as its equivalent.

The injustice of such a contract is too apparent to need argument; and I would ask what right has the Navy Department or its agents to assume that a dollar means the same thing everywhere, and by such a fiction in finance, to deprive poor Jack of 15 to 25 per cent. of his pay? If such a right be admitted, the Secretary might order the Pursers of vessels cruising in the West Indies to draw for funds at St. Domingo, where the dollar of the country is worth only 10 per cent., and away from that island nothing at all.

It is not the least remarkable feature of this transaction, that Mr. BELKNAPP did not advertise for proposals for his contracts, either at Lima or Callao, which would have laid it open to competition, and increased the profits of the Government at least, though it would have amounted to the same thing to the officers and sailors. Although one of the oldest business houses in South America is located in Lima, the business member of that firm received no notice of the contract, and it was given to the cashier of an English house, at 6 per cent. premium, when it was notorious at the time that bills on the United States were selling at 25 per cent., and are seldom below that figure.

This is really a hard case for the sufferers, and one that should be remedied. In fact, it is tantamount to a reduction of their pay 15 to 25 per cent., and subjects them to the further loss and inconvenience of a mere local currency which fluctuates in value at every change of port. There is no currency of greater uniformity of value on this coast than that of the United States, and as it can be obtained at par for bills, there is no reason why it should not be used. There is no reason and still less justice in practicing this exorbitant shave on the pay of poor Jack. If he is entitled to so many dollars per month, let him receive them in his own currency and not in a base coin at 15 to 25 per cent. discount. JUSTICE.

PERSONAL.

—A wedding in high life transpired in Philadelphia on Friday, Dec. 28. Alfred C. Beighmanns, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, was married to Miss Lily L. Macalester, daughter of Mr. Charles Macalester. The bridegroom was accompanied by a number of the *attachés* of the Foreign Legation at Washington, and by Consular representatives in other cities. The bride was magnificently dressed in white *moiré*, with Brussels veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore white *tulle*, trimmed with bows of violet colored silk, wreaths and corsages of violets, with short *tulle* veils fastened gracefully under the plait of the hair, the bouquets generally corresponding in color with the dresses. The ladies who officiated in this capacity were Miss Harriet Lane, Miss Hopkins, Miss Kissam, Miss Kane, Miss Lewis, Miss Paul and Miss Wurts. Señor Don Tassara, Baron Grabow, Consul Kortright, Señor Don Villalba, Dr. Pancoast, Count Resac and Richard Corbin, Esq., acted as groomsmen, and Rev. Mr. Shields performed the ceremony.

—A rogue, who has stolen some money from his employers in Charleston, South Carolina, and left that city, was arrested in Baltimore on Friday last by one of the Charleston detectives. Upon giving up the stolen goods he was discharged from custody; but before he was released he applied to counsel, and a petition was drawn by a lawyer praying for a *habeas corpus* in order to test the question whether a citizen of a foreign State, such as South Carolina has declared herself to be, could legally be detained in durance vile without a treaty being made for the delivery of fugitives from justice in that State.

—Mme. Borchardt, the prima donna of the New-Orleans Opera House, met with an accident, a few days since, which will incapacitate her for some time. While attempting to reach some articles of dress in her room, she fell from a chair and fractured her knee pan.

—The students in Yale College are congratulating themselves on a decision recently rendered by Judge Seymour, of the Superior Court, declaring that they are entitled to vote. This will increase the Republican vote in New-Haven by at least 100.

—A rumor was current in St. Louis on Christmas day, that Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, had been killed in a street fight with Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

—The Baltimore *Patriot* passes into the hands of Messrs. J. F. & J. N. McJilton, on Jan. 1. They declare their intention to sustain the firm, national, and Union tone of the paper.

—The memory of Ralph Farnham, the Bunker Hill hero, was honored in Philadelphia on Dec. 28, by the discharge of 104 guns—the number of years which he had reached at the time of his decease.

—It is said that the papers have killed "Delusion" Smith before his time. The journal which originally announced his death, omitted to say that his decease was only political.

—Mrs. Gaines' great suit, which involves the title to nearly two-thirds of the city of New-Orleans, is soon to come before the Supreme Court in Washington.

—The funeral of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller was attended in Philadelphia on Dec. 28.

OBITUARY.

—The death of Rev. Dr. Philip C. Hay occurred at Orange, N. J., on Dec. 27. Dr. Hay was a graduate of Princeton College, and for many years a pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, and subsequently of the Presbyterian Church at Geneva, N. Y., since which time he has devoted himself to teaching a select boys' school.

—Mr. John Duer died in Philadelphia on Dec. 26. He was born on the 1st of July, 1773, in Bucks County, Penn He was elected Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, in 1810, which office he filled until November, 1840, when, on account of ill health he presented his resignation.

—Mr. Frederick W. Coleman died in Caroline, Virginia, a few days ago. He was a teacher for many years, and gained great distinction during his pedagogical career. Of late years he had devoted himself to other pursuits.

THE YANCEY LETTERS.—HENRY J. RAYMOND has just concluded, in the NEW-YORK TIMES, a series of letters to WM. L. YANCEY, which for careful citation of facts and cogency of argument, strike us as fully equal in ability to any speech or writing the present condition of affairs has produced. They should be put in pamphlet form, and widely circulated. The TIMES in its method of treating political topics, has lately shown an ability and spirit not surpassed by the ablest of its cotemporaries.—*Roxbury (Mass.) Journal.*

The admirable letter of HENRY J. RAYMOND to MR. YANCEY, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday, is attracting more general attention than any production of the same character. It is certainly the most thorough, concise and moderate defence of Republican principles, and the most conclusive refutation of the doctrines opposed to them, that we have ever read. It ought to be placed in the hands of every man in the country, so that all might understand the real objects and aims of our party.—*Newark Mercury, Dec. 28.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS would inform their friends and customers that their preparations for New Year's, consisting of every variety of cake and pastries, have been conducted in the usual liberal manner. Their large show-room is now open. Orders solicited. No. 172 9th-st., corner 3d-av.
EDWARD S. BROWN
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON wishing to adopt a healthy male child of American parentage, two and-half months old, will address A. D. X., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
(Established 1854.)

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S GIFT BOOKSTORE was so densely crowded during the two or three days before Christmas that hundreds had to leave with their wants unsatisfied. We beg to say to all who were thus disappointed that by giving us an EARLY CALL they can do better than ever, as we have made very large additions to our stock during the last day or two.

HOW TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE!
Or, in other words,
HOW TO MAKE TWO PRESENTS AT THE PRICE OF ONE!!

This highly desirable object is attained by purchasing your books at
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway,
Where you never pay one cent more than the regular retail price for anything
And always get, with your book or books, of the retail value of $1 and upwards,
A GIFT
Consisting of some article that is sure to be acceptable, and is often very valuable
These Gifts range in value from Fifty Cents up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
And are impartially distributed, according to our regular system.

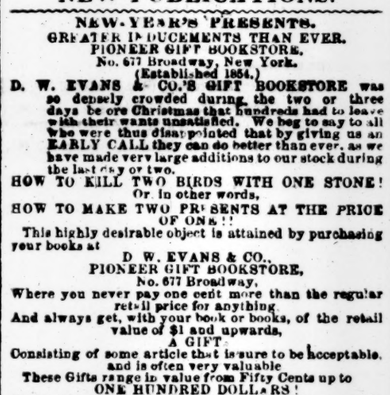
The Gift is LITERALLY A GIFT, and is not paid for by the purchaser in any way whatever, except in so far as the recipient of it is the means of ADVERTISING us and our business.

GIFTS WORTH $500,
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
ARE
DISTRIBUTED WITH EVERY $1,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SOLD.

D. W. EVANS & CO. deem it necessary to state that EVERYTHING in the way of Books can be had at their store All the NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c., &c.—LITERALLY EVERYTHING—and a FINE STOCK OF EVERYTHING to choose from. We would particularly impress upon our patrons the advisability of making their purchases as early on each day during the Holidays as possible, before our store gets too crowded, and thus enable themselves to
MAKE A GOOD SELECTION.
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT-BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

THE CHOICEST BOOKS
FOR
FAMILY LIBRARIES
AND FOR
PRESENTS,
Are sold at economical rates by
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.



LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3—It polishes best.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third onger by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 220 Market-st, Philadelphia,
or No 107 Fulton-st. New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

FINE CATTLE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR Durham short horn bull, fine pedigree,
One Alderney Bull, one year passed.
One Blood Cow and Calf
One Chinese Cow and Calf
Also, a three-year-old Stallion—fine trotting pedigree; prices low. For particulars inquire of
C. V. MAPES,
Agricultural and Seed Warehouse,
No. 133 Nassau-st.

LAMB'S PATENT SKATING CHAIR, made very strong, folds in a small space can be carried conveniently, weighs only seven and a half pounds, for sale by all skate dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 25 Pearl-st Also, as above, a large assortment of ladies gentlemen's and children's Skates, Skate Straps, Sleigh-bell Straps, &c., &c., at wholesale

VESSELS CHILED FOR GRAIN.—PERSONS wishing to have vessels chilled for grain to suit underwriters, inspectors and owners, please call at the Ship Carpenters' depôt, No. 158 Maiden-lane Also, on hand, stalls for shipping horses. J. E. JENNINGS.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, Liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS.
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Holiday comfort, holiday appearance, and a holiday present, all combined in the receipt of a good Steel Skirt. Mme. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS, greatly improved, furnish a very appropriate holiday present for a lady or a Miss. Beautiful shapes, finest quality of steel, improved in every particular, and cheaper than the cheapest. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st. No 119 4th-av., No 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn.
Children's and Dolls' skirts in great variety.

DAMAGED LINEN DIAPER, TABLE DAMASK, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, &c.; also, Wool Plaids, Alpacas, Merinos, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 30 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2221
offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company" and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 158 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park References exchanged.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., an. 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L. Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience, family small. Apply at No. 164 East 34th-st.

THE OCCUPANT OF A PARTIALLY furnished house with modern improvements, located on 47th-st near 8th and 9th avs., wishes to rent the same to a small family without children, and will arrange for the rent to be taken in board, &c. Address O. X. R., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout, location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-sts. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 246 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 125-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile puposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

LOW RENT, AND THE BEST BUSINESS NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CITY TO LEASE.—The house and lot, No. 551 Pearl-st., will be altered to suit tenant; is five stories high, covering the entire lot. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET FOR SUNDAY SERVICES—THE large lecture-room in Clinton Hall, Astor-place from the 1st of January to May 1, 1861. Inquire of ISAAC H. BROWN, No. 94 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power and rooms well lighted.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate-sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's church will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st. near Broadway. Rent for period $500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN TWO HUNDRED miles of New-York, with good buildings, well watered and on high ground, in a healthy location—in exchange for a gold-mill, storehouse and dwellings, or residence lots in Orange, New-Jersey, part goods or money given. If satisfactory. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn—said farm contains 67 acres, and is situated in Morris County N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New York. $100 000 worth of groceries wines, teas, flour and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter Stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 88 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STALLS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWery, in going from Chatham-square to Rankin's, a little roll of paper containing four DUE BILLS of $50, $22, $25 and $18 respectively, which can be of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at he *Times* Office.

LOST IN THE MAIL—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,089 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFF, No 80 Wall-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A MOSAIC BROOCH OF flower Mosaics. A reward of $2 50 will be paid for it at No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 193 East 10th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 193 East 16th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, with good City reference, a situation as housemaid or general servant; washes and irons well; or as thorough waiter and parlor maid; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call at or address, No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED person wishes to make engagements in the above capacity; best of references to patients whom she has attended, and to physicians of reputation in the City. Address No. 438 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable English woman, 28 years of age, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a gentleman's family; has good references. Call or address for two days A. B. care of Mrs. Galliers, No. 122 East 19th-st., 3d-av., basement.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent Englishman, with best City reference as to character, capability, &c., from his present employer. Call at No. 134 East 23d st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hotbeds and grape-vines; has four years' reference. Address M. Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice under various climes of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees and plants, grape vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, will give a supply during the year; with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting. Has lived in this country eight years, with

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits
From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1861:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Leavenworth City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Also,
Principal and interest on New-York State Loan, 5½ per cent., issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, And interest on
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued to Tonawanda Railroad,
New-York State 6 per cent. Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the 2d and until 15th day of January, 1861, they will be ready at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., to pay the interest due Jan. 1 1861, on the funded debt of the State payable in New-York City. The interest then due and not called for prior to the 15th day of January, will there after be paid only at the office of the Commissioners, in the City of Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 639 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $821 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $46 33. A mechanic deposited $5, May 19, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $600.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds, issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient so call. JOHN Y. SMITH.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the coupons due 1st Jan, from
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinatti Railroad Company.
Ross County, Ohio, issued to Railroads.
City of Marietta, Ohio.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Indiana Central Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, NOV. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUtion have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500 and under. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 5 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
DEC. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZCLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 663 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City. D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMpany.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds, due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest, due Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York, the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER ORERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND AND INTEREST NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 32 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, will be paid at the office on and after January 15th, next, and the Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th prox., until that day.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEC. 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 29, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERcantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per. cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINTAL BANK. DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 9
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.
THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in three cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung.*

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage"—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His infallible remedy, and others of his, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Dr. CLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle; sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, 215 Grand-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 5 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM RAY TELLS CORRECTLY PAST, present and future events of life; gives lucky numbers, causes Marriages. No 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. She has a valuable female pill, ever certain in its effects. Price, $1 per box.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

the body yesterday, on the closing of the Secret Session, was a resolution relative to the removal of the light-houses and buoys.

Mr. CHESTNUT moved that they go into Secret Session.

The Convention remained in secret session till the adjournment.

CO-OPERATION IN ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says the majority in the Alabama Convention in favor of co-operation will be from 10 to 15.

There are three classes of Coöperationists in Alabama.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City, states that Mr. COOPER, Commissioner from Alabama, made a strong secession speech last night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe, in a commercial or industrial point of view, the Southern States would be the losers in case of a disruption of the Government. He said the South did not desire to reopen the African Slave-trade. His remarks were occasionally applauded.

A meeting was then held in the Senate-Chamber, to consider the suggestions of Mr. COOPER.

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, the late Breckinridge candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HYER, Senator from Dent, took the Chair. Mr. PARSONS further moved that Col. BALLOW, of Benton, be Secretary. Col. BALLOW declined. He could not approve any measure tending to secession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope that matters might be amicably adjusted.

A resolution was adopted stating that, during the coming session of the Legislature, they would express their opinions officially upon the questions now distracting the Union, and furnish the Governor of Alabama a copy of the resolutions on the subject, as the General Assembly may adopt.

The Assembly meets to-morrow.

Maj. HARRIS, Gen. PRICE and Col. BALLOW are most prominent as candidates for the Speakership, but it is considered doubtful whether either can be elected.

The *Republican* urges that no Secessionist should be elected Speaker, but urges the passage of an act at an early day of the session, calling a Convention of Commissioners from the Slave States at Baltimore, to state explicitly their grievances and the aggressions of the North.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Sumter. As early as 8 o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, was circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed, that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins; that the guns were spiked, and the carriages, &c., together with the barracks, burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wildfire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls were thronged, and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention shared in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation was expressed at the supposed perfidious conduct of the Federal authorities, at whose instance it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a willful *breach of those assurances of non action which had been volunteered by the Government at Washington* and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population, that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

Instinctively men flew to arms. Orders were immediately issued to the following Companies to hold themselves in readiness for service: Washington Light Infantry, Capt. C. H. Simonton; Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. Pinckney; Meagher Guards, Capt. Ed McCready, Jr.; altogether forming a portion of the Regiment of Rifles, commanded by Col. J. J. Pettigrew and Major Ellison Capers; also, to the Marion Artillery, Capt. J. G. King; Lafayette Artillery, Capt. J. J. Pope, Jr.; Washington Artillery, Capt. G. H. Walter; German Artillery, Capt. C. Nohrden; all under command of Lieut. W. G. De Saussure; Adjutant, Jas. Simmons, Jr.; Sergeant-Major, E. Prioleau Ravenel; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. R. Macbeth; Surveyor, Barbot; Surgeons, P. Gendron Robinson and Middleton Mitchell. Also, the Palmetto Guard, Capt. Thomas Middleton, and Cadet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. Elliott.

All the military forces thus ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the hunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington, *but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops.* The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT SUMTER AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the Forts, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States. On a nearer approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its unforbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or landside entrance, however, greater activity was noticeable. At the time of our visit, a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work. In many places, a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while, in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions, was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accouterments and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun-carriages, &c., broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard; and notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch, some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth, surrounds the entire wall on three sides. On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion, with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c.

On one side of the fort a palisade of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defences are all incomplete, and are evidences of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Maj. ANDERSON had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort.

A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or centre of the west point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything was so arranged that, in case a well-concerted attack were made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blow up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack-rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter, were nine 8-inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag-staff, and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, &c., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut. DAVIS in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage passed directly under the bow of the guard-boat *Nina*. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watch on board the *Nina* discovered the movement or not—at all events he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

REASONS FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that *the first impetus given to the work of strengthening the fort, was after the speeches of Messrs. Magrath, Memminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of force in protecting the public property.* Upon this, all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to render the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major ANDERSON had been ordered to hold the Fort, to protect the work, and *he intended to do it at every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility*—thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumter he could easily command, and if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to 8 o'clock the troops on board the *Nina* and *Gen. Clinch* landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded under the command of Col. DE SAUSSURE towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. DE SAUSSURE's command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily prepared staff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze, amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to correspond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at intervals from the several posts.

At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S COURSE DENOUNCED.

In its editorial columns the *Courier* has some further particulars of the evacuation. It says:

"Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter.

Throughout the day, on Wednesday, preparations of some unusual sort were going on about Fort Moultrie, and it was currently reported that the women and families of the garrison were to be removed to Fort Johnson, on James' Island.

The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina, it was effected in the course of Wednesday night.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the city that anything unusual was going on.

Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, as avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges that had been previously engaged ostensibly for completing the defences of Fort Moultrie, were ordered to Fort Sumter, under cover of darkness.

On Thursday morning it was found that Fort Moultrie was dismantled, its guns all spiked, and several guns ranging towards Fort Sumter completely dismounted, and their carriages, &c., tarred and burned. Capt. FOSTER, U. S. Engineers, who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumter, was left with a sm all retinue in Fort Moultrie.

The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we cannot compose ourselves to attempt the details. The bulletin boards and all places of public concourse were thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked on every face.

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were issued to many companies, who responded promptly.

By command of GOV. PICKENS a steamer was chartered to bear a dispatch to Maj. ANDERSON, at Fort Sumter. The orders of the Governor were committed to Col. PATTIGREW and Maj. CAPERS, of the Rifle Regiment, whose return from Fort Sumter was awaited by thousands.

The answer of Maj. ANDERSON has not transpired, but we are informed on the best authority that he acknowledges the act of deserting Fort Moultrie and repairing to Fort Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without specific orders.

We have other information that Major ANDERSON for some time has indulged constant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tumultuous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has acted under such misapprehensions he has committed the error which officers always commit when they take counsel under panic.

He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position, and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

Major ANDERSON has clandestinely taken refuge in an unfinished fortress, and has thus violated the solemn pledges that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States Army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice to such a fee.

Soon after the steamer which bore the dispatch from Gov. PICKENS had left Fort Sumter to return, the United States flag was displayed from that fortress, and it thus became a stronghold of defiance and insult to the State for whose defence it was commenced and designed.

For other details and incidents connected with or resulting from this outrage, so far as policy has sanctioned publishing, we refer to other places in this issue."

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

The Washington *Star* of Dec. 29 has this curious paragraph:

"We hear that on Christmas day Maj. ANDERSON dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort therefore thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance, and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which ANDERSON and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of ANDERSON was but a feint to have the very effect it did have."

SURRENDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER WM. AIKEN.

The *Courier* of the 28th says:

"Capt. N. L. COSTE, late of the United States Revenue Service, in command of the cutter *Wm. Aiken*, has given official notice of his resignation, and has discharged his crew.

The crew, on being notified of the position of Capt. COSTE, under the late ordinance concerning the Customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that ordinance."

THE SAILING OF THE HARRIET LANE.

HER ARMAMENT, CREW, &C.

Since the surrender of the United States revenue cutter *Aiken* to the Secessionists by her commander, Lieut. COSTE, public expectation has been directed towards the United States revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* as the vessel most likely to be called into service for any purposes for which an armed vessel of the Government might be required at Charleston, and it was yesterday announced by telegraph from Washington that this vessel was to be dispatched to Charleston with sealed orders. In anticipation of some sudden orders, Capt. FAUNCE has had the bunkers of the *Harriet Lane* filled with coal, and everything placed in readiness to move promptly at the order of the Government.

This vessel, however, is a side-wheel steamer and would be comparatively powerless at Charleston without a proper supply of coal. As she can carry only about a ten days' supply, half of which would be exhausted in reaching Charleston, she would soon have no coal, unless a cargo were sent to some convenient point for her use, and, as she could not enter Charleston harbor to recruit, she would be compelled to go to Wilmington or Savannah for that purpose, which would require two or three days, at least. If it is intended that she shall be stationed off the port of Charleston to collect the revenue, or to inspect the papers of any vessels attempting to leave that port, she could only guard the main ship channel, leaving unguarded two other entrances through which vessels of light draft could pass without molestation.

The moral effect of her presence at the mouth of Charleston harbor, however, it is believed, would be very salutary in restraining any imprudent action on the part of the seceders. One thing is certain: Capt. FAUNCE has never been found wanting in any position where he has been placed, and may be firmly relied on to sustain the good name of the Government under whose flag he has so long been enlisted. The present armament of the *Harriet Lane* consists of four 24-pound Dahlgren howitzers, and one 32 pound swivel gun, capable of throwing solid shot or shell. Her armament may be somewhat increased, to render her more formidable in resisting attack.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE HARRIET LANE.

JOHN FAUNCE, Captain; D. C. Constable, First Lieut. and executive officer; D. D. Tompkins, Second Lieutenant; A. R. Abercrombie, Third Lieutenant; J. H. Thatcher, Third Lieutenant; J. R. Dryburgh, Chief Engineer; Walter Scott, Assistant Engineer; C. G. Dale, Assistant Engineer; F. H. Pulsifer, Assistant Engineer. The number on board, all told, is 90 men.

POSITION OF GEN. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

TROY, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: South Carolina, after twenty-seven years, Mr. RHETT says thirty years, of constant and increasing efforts by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revenue cutter, and raised her treasonable Palmetto flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom-house, Post office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had or civil war ensue. In the latter case, it would require no prophet to foretell the result.

It is reported that Mr. BUCHANAN has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major ANDERSON, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred, if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union as well as his own honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Maj. ANDERSON will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and reoccupy fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and in a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. It, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, *the smothered indignation of the free States would be roused beyond control.* It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. *In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.* Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred on them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory obtained by the Hero of the nineteenth century, GARIBALDI, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious FRANKLIN. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of Slavery. With all Christianized Europe and nearly all the civilized world opposed to Slavery are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North give greater security to Slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased ten-fold. However much individuals might condemn Slavery, the Free States are prepared to sustain and defend it, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.

[Private.]

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country. My letter is headed *private*, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful, and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never so for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union, than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the Forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their long meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of Artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured, blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator SEWARD's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico. A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, whilst the Free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place in three months, we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend, JOHN E WOOL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

WHERE THE SOUTH IS DRIFTING.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1860.

The Disunionists having taken possession of the telegraph wires at Charleston, and it being unsafe to send any dispatches from any other Southern station giving a true account of the condition of things in that section, I have been enabled to glean from conversation with visitors lately arrived in this city from Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, Savannah and Memphis, and from reading certain private letters, the following facts:

That starvation is impending in many parts of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

That there is little or no money in circulation in the Cotton States, and notwithstanding the suspension of nearly all the Southern banks, their paper has greatly depreciated.

That even Virginia notes are far below par in this city.

That the necessity of raising money to support war establishments in the different Cotton States, intended for the double purpose of resisting the Federal Government and of putting down local trouble, alarms the property-holders, many of whom would retire to the North, but they are forced to pay these taxes in order to prevent suspicion, and are compelled to remain lest a portion of their families might be retained as hostages.

That constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fears, whether real or imaginary, are producing universal alarm.

Letters received this morning by a Southern lady represent the feeling on this subject as intense.

That bitter divisions are growing up among the politicians in the South—some produced by disputes on the question of secession, some by the horrors of forced taxation, and still more by the fact that South Carolina is in the attitude of enforcing a Reign of Terror, to which all men must submit in order to save reputation and life.

Meanwhile the South Carolina Commissioners, having discharged their duty by presenting to the President their *ultimatum* demanding the withdrawal of ANDERSON and his men from Fort Sumter, are passing their time pleasantly in the exchange of social courtesies with their numerous friends. Carriages are constantly going to and returning from their quarters, in Franklin-avenue, loaded with the designing and the curious. A number of Northern Democrats of the Pro-Slavery stamp are constant visitors at this delightful rendezvous, and the assurances they give that in case of open hostilities, the people of the North will be divided, and the "coercionists" of the Free States will have their hands full at home, does much to quiet the apprehensions of those who are not so busily engaged in their work of treason that they do not find time to notice the low-muttering thunder of the approaching storm from the North and West. The Commissioners express great anxiety as to the approaching meeting of the Legislatures of the Free States, particularly that of Pennsylvania. Col. CURTIN is regarded as a coercionist, but they hope that Gov. PACKER, being of opposite politics, will antagonize him, and that the forthcoming messages or proclamations of the two Governors will conflict, and the sentiment of the State will thus be divided between acquiescing in and forcibly opposing secession. Gov. PACKER's friends here declare that he occupies the ground of Judge DOUGLAS, standing ready to make any honorable compromise, but firmly determined to see the Constitution maintained, and the laws executed at all hazards.

One of the Commissioners to-night, when asked whether they did not intend to pay their respects to the President on New-Year's Day, in company with the representatives of other foreign nations, replied, "Oh yes, in full court costume!"

I hear that Gov. SEWARD is preparing to deliver a speech in the Senate at an early day, in which he will discuss the new questions which have lately arisen in the imbroglio between South Carolina and the Federal Government.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.—A neat volume called *Nina, or Life's Caprices*, and recording the vicissitudes of a Hungarian lady who recently died in this vicinity, has recently been published in aid of the "Home of the Aged and Orphan of the Brooklyn Church Charity Foundation." It is a true narrative of an eventful life, and abounds in interest. The institution which is to be benefited by its sale is one of great merit, which does all the good the means at its command will permit. The book is sold by I. A. NICHOLS, No. 266 Union-street, Brooklyn.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR very firm, at $5 12½@$5 37½ for superfine. WHEAT in fair demand; white at $1 40@$1 55; red $1 30@$1 35. CORN active, and advanced; old yellow at 68c.@70c.; new 55½c. OATS firm, and stock much reduced, at 11½c.@13½c. SUGAR steady. Whisky at 18c.@19c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middlings. Market dull.

Arrivals at this Port for 1860 from Foreign Ports.

To the gentlemanly and obliging boarding officer at the United States Revenue Barge office, at Whitehall, Mr. JOHN C. ROACH, we are again indebted for the following accurate statement of arrivals from foreign ports, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, together with the number of passengers both from California and otherwise:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Steamers	218	285	319
Foreign war-steamers	—	—	2
Corvettes	—	—	1
Ships	723	713	797
Barks	723	872	978
Barkentines	—	18	20
Brigs	1 085	1,269	1,315
Galliots	—	—	2
Schooners	735	887	972
Yachts	—	—	1
Canal-boats	—	—	24
Total	3,481	4 027	4,451

Nation.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Barkantines.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	155	680	730	18	798	546	2,951
Austrian	—	4	6	—	6	—	16
British	132	39	113	2	433	412	1,122
Bremen	10	26	46	—	17	1	100
Belgian	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Dutch	—	1	5	—	16	1	25
Danish	—	1	1	—	9	1	12
French	—	1	8	—	8	2	20
Hamburg	21	22	8	—	2	1	54
Hanover	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Italian	—	—	6	—	1	—	6
Mecklenberg	—	—	3	—	3	—	6
Mexican	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norwegian	—	6	13	—	7	—	26
Neapolitan	—	—	3	—	5	—	8
Oldenberg	—	—	4	—	3	1	8
Prussian	—	5	11	—	5	—	21
Portuguese	1	1	—	—	4	4	10
Russian	—	6	1	—	—	2	9
Sardinian	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Spanish	—	2	—	—	4	—	7
Swedish	—	1	5	—	1	1	8
Sicilian	—	—	8	—	6	—	14
Tuscan	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	319	797	978	20	1,335	972	4,421

In addition to these, were 2 war-steamers, (1 French and 1 Spanish,) 1 corvette, (Brazilian,) 1 yacht, (British,) 2 galliots, (Dutch,) and 24 canal-boats—making the total 4 451.

The number of steamers from domestic ports for the year is as follows:

Where From.	1859.	1860.
New-Orleans	—	2
Savannah	159	168
Charleston	101	104
Richmond and Norfolk	106	190
Washington, D. C	17	53
Baltimore	136	334
Philadelphia, via Sandy Hook and via Canal	—	667
Portland	62	93
New-Bedford	156	172
Providence	385	410
New London	104	51
Wilmington, N. C	—	15
Total	1485	2,61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND PASSENGERS

Year.	Foreign Arrivals.	Passengers. Foreign.	Passengers from California.
1850	3,077	225,207	
1851	3 888	299 081	18,207
1852	3 822	310 335	12 158
1853	4,105	299 425	15,519
1854	4.173	331,809	15 927
1855	3,391	154,231	13,400
1856	3,869	159,264	11,925
1857	3 902	203,499	11,265
1858	3 483	97,617	8,830
1859	4.027	101 330	16.249
1860	4,451	266,627	10,710

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19 by Rev. Dr. DUTTON, Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., to LETITIA, daughter of the late Zachariah Hoffman of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

LEDOUX—WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JOHN B. LEDOUX, Esq., to MARY, eldest daughter of Henry Whittaker, Esq.

BLAIR—MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. Empendorf, D. D., JOSEPH BLAIR to ANN MITCHELL, both of New-York City.

KNAPP—ROBERTS.—In Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 26 by Rev. B. R. Knapp, of Hastings, Prof. WM. I. KNAPP, of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., to Miss ADDIE S. ROBERTS, of Greenport.

JENKINS—TAYLOR.—In Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. L. Ander Townsend, JAMES H. JENKINS, of Danbury, to Miss KATE F., daughter of Alva Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

RYDER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, THOMAS RYDER, of London, England, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVERMORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, ARABELLA F., wife of Charles F. Livermore, and daughter of Wilson G. Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Wilson G. Hunt are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Wednesday, Jan. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, CATHARINE ANN NAGEL, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine A. Nagel, in her 19th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 473 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, ISABELLA HADLEY JENKINS, youngest child of J. L. and Helen M. Jenkins, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence of Dr. Chapin, No. 72 2d av., this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

BOTSFORD.—In Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 31, Rev. ELI C. BOTSFORD, aged 31 years.

His funeral will take place from the Yorkville Presbyterian Church (86th-st.,) on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and congregation are respectfully invited, without further notice. Funeral sermon by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

DOUGHTY.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 29, LETITIA DOUGHTY, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Sarah Brass, 115th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, in that place.

MORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 30, Mrs. MARIA MORAN, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Hick-st., Brooklyn.

FENN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 31, suddenly, Miss ANN FENN, aged 61 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Miss Brower, No. 6 Tompkins place.

COLES.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, SARAH ANN, wife of Caleb F. Coles, and daughter of Whitehead Field, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. L. Coles, No. 77 Orchard-st.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the Palmetto Guard, Capt. Thomas Middleton, and Cadet Rifsemen, Capt. W. S. Elliott.

All the military forces thus ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom-House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the bunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington, *but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops.* The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT SUMTER AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the Forts, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States. On a nearer approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its unforbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or landside entrance, however, greater activity was noticeable. At the time of our visit, a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work. In many places, a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while, in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions, was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun-carriages, &c., broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard; and notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch, some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth, surrounds the entire wall on three sides. On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion, with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c.

On one side of the fort a palisade of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defences are all incomplete, and are evidences of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Maj. ANDERSON had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort.

A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or centre of the west point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything was so arranged that, in case a well-concerted attack was made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blow up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack-rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter, were nine 8-inch Columbiads, mounted, on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacution of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag-staff, and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, &c., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut. DAVIS in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage passed directly under the bow of the guard-boat *Nina*. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watch on board the *Nina* discovered the movement or not—at all events, he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

REASONS FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that *the first impetus given to the work of strengthening the fort, was after the speeches of Messrs. Magrath, Memminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of force in protecting the public property.* Upon this, all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to rerender the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major ANDERSON had been ordered to hold the Fort, to protect the work, and *he intended to do it at every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility*—thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumter he could easily command, and if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to 8 o'clock the troops on board the *Nina* and *Gen. Clinch* landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded under the command of Col. DE SAUSSURE towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. DE SAUSSURE's command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed, even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily prepared staff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze, amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at intervals from the several posts.

At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S COURSE DENOUNCED.

In its editorial columns the *Courier* has some further particulars of the evacuation. It says:

"Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter.

Throughout the day, on Wednesday, preparations of some unusual sort were going on about Fort Moultrie, and it was currently reported that the women and families of the garrison were to be removed to Fort Johnson, on James' Island.

The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina, it was effected in the course of Wednesday night.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the city that anything unusual was going on.

Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, as avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges, that had been previously engaged ostensibly for completing the defences of Fort Moultrie, were ordered to Fort Sumter, under cover of darkness.

On Thursday morning it was found that Fort Moultrie was dismantled, its guns all spiked, and several guns ranging towards Fort Sumter completely dismounted, and their carriages, &c., tarred and burned. Capt. FOSTER, U. S. Engineers, who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumter, was left with a small detail in Fort Moultrie.

The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we cannot compose ourselves to attempt the details. The bulletin boards and all places of public concourse were thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked on every face.

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were issued to many companies, who responded promptly.

By command of Gov. PICKENS a steamer was chartered to bear a dispatch to Maj. ANDERSON, at Fort Sumter. The orders of the Governor were committed to Col. PETTIGREW and Maj. CAPERS, of the Rifle Regiment, whose return from Fort Sumter was awaited by thousands.

The answer of Maj. ANDERSON has not transpired, but we are informed on the best authority that he acknowledges the act of deserting Fort Moultrie and repairing to Fort Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without specific orders.

We have other information that Major ANDERSON for some time has indulged constant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tumultuous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has acted under such misapprehensions, he has committed the error which officers always commit when they take counsel under panic.

He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position, and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

Major ANDERSON has clandestinely taken refuge in an unfinished fortress, and has thus violated the solemn pledges that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States Army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice to such a foe.

Soon after the steamer which bore the dispatch from Gov. PICKENS had left Fort Sumter to return, the United States flag was displayed from that fortress, and it thus became a stronghold of defiance and insult to the State for whose defence it was commenced and designed.

For other details and incidents connected with or resulting from this outrage, so far as policy has sanctioned publishing, we refer to other places in this issue.'

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

The Washington *Star* of Dec. 29 has this curious paragraph:

"We hear that on Christmas day Maj. ANDERSON dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort therefore thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance, and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which ANDERSON and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of ANDERSON was but a feint to have the very effect it did have."

SURRENDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER WM. AIKEN.

The *Courier* of the 28th says:

"Capt. N. L. COSTE, late of the United States Revenue Service, in command of the cutter *Wm. Aiken*, has given official notice of his resignation, and has discharged his crew.

The crew, on being notified of the position of Capt. COSTE, under the late ordinance concerning the Customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that ordinance."

THE SAILING OF THE HARRIET LANE.

HER ARMAMENT, CREW, &C.

Since the surrender of the United States revenue cutter *Aiken* to the Secessionists by her commander, Lieut. COSTE, public expectation has been directed towards the United States revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* as the vessel most likely to be called into service for any purposes for which an armed vessel of the Government might be required at Charleston, and it was yesterday announced by telegraph from Washington that this vessel was to be dispatched to Charleston with sealed orders. In anticipation of some sudden orders, Capt. FAUNCE has had the bunkers of the *Harriet Lane* filled with coal, and everything placed in readiness to move promptly at the order of the Government.

This vessel, however, is a side-wheel steamer, and would be comparatively powerless at Charleston without a proper supply of coal. As she can carry only about a ten days' supply, half of which would be exhausted in reaching Charleston, she would soon have no coal, unless a cargo were sent to some convenient point for her use, and, as she could not enter Charleston harbor to recruit, she would be compelled to go to Wilmington or Savannah for that purpose, which would require two or three days, at least. If it is intended that she shall be stationed off the port of Charleston to collect the revenue, or to inspect the papers of any vessels attempting to leave that port, she could only guard the main ship channel, leaving unguarded two other entrances through which vessels of light draft could pass without molestation.

The moral effect of her presence at the mouth of Charleston harbor, however, it is believed, would be very salutary in restraining any imprudent action on the part of the seceders. One thing is certain: Capt. FAUNCE has never been found wanting in any position where he has been placed, and may be firmly relied on to sustain the good name of the Government under whose flag he has so long been enlisted. The present armament of the *Harriet Lane* consists of four 24-pound Dahlgren howitzers, and one 32 pound swivel gun, capable of throwing solid shot or shell. Her armament may be somewhat increased, to render her more formidable in resisting attack.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE HARRIET LANE.

JOHN FAUNCE, Captain; D. C. Constable, First Lieut. and executive officer; D. D.Tompkins, Second Lieutenant; A. R. Abercrombie, Third Lieutenant; J. H. Thatcher, Third Lieutenant; J. R. Dryburgh, Chief Engineer; Walter Scott, Assistant Engineer; C. G. Dale, Assistant Engineer; F. H. Pulsifer, Assistant Engineer. The number on board, all told, is 90 men.

POSITION OF GEN. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

TROY, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: South Carolina, after twenty-seven years, Mr. RHETT says thirty years, of constant and increasing efforts by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revenue cutter, and her treasonable Palmetto flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom-house, Post-office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had or civil war ensue. In the latter case, it would require no prophet to foretell the result.

It is reported that Mr. BUCHANAN has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major ANDERSON, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred, if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union, as well as his own honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Maj. ANDERSON will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and reoccupy fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and in a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, *the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control.* It would not be in the power of any one to restain it. *In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.* Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred on them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not, and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, bnt for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory obtained by the Hero of the nineteenth century, GARIBALDI, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious FRANKLIN. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of Slavery. With all Christianized Europe and nearly all the civilized world opposed to Slavery, are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North, give greater security to Slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased ten-fold. However much individuals might condemn Slavery, the Free States are prepared to sustain and defend it, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.

[Private.]

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country. My letter is headed *private*, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful, and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union, than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the Forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their long meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of Artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured, blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator SEWARD's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico. A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepreapred for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, whilst the Free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place in three months, we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

WHERE THE SOUTH IS DRIFTING.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1860.

The Disunionists having taken possession of the telegraph wires at Charleston, and it being unsafe to send any dispatches from any other Southern station giving a true account of the condition of things in that section, I have been enabled to glean from conversation with visitors lately arrived in this city from Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, Savannah and Memphis, and from reading certain private letters, the following facts:

That starvation is impending in many parts of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

That there is little or no money in circulation in the Cotton States, and notwithstanding the suspension of nearly all the Southern banks, their paper has greatly depreciated.

That even Virginia notes are far below par in this city.

That the necessity of raising money to support war establishments in the different Cotton States, intended for the double purpose of resisting the Federal Government and of putting down local trouble, alarms the property-holders, many of whom would retire to the North, but they are forced to pay these taxes in order to prevent suspicion, and are compelled to remain lest a portion of their families might be retained as hostages.

That constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fears, whether real or imaginary, are producing universal alarm.

Letters received this morning by a Southern lady represent the feeling on this subject as intense.

That bitter divisions are growing up among the politicians in the South—some produced by disputes on the question of secession, some by the horrors of forced taxation, and still more by the fact that South Carolina is in the attitude of enforcing a Reign of Terror, to which all men must submit in order to save reputation and life.

Meanwhile the South Carolina Commissioners, having discharged their duty by presenting to the President their *ultimatum* demanding the withdrawal of ANDERSON and his men from Fort Sumter, are passing their time pleasantly in the exchange of social courtesies with their numerous friends. Carriages are constantly going to and returning from their quarters, in Franklin-avenue, loaded with the designing and the curious. A number of Northern Democrats of the Pro-Slavery stamp are constant visitors at this delightful rendezvous, and the assurances they give that in case of open hostilities, the people of the North will be divided, and the "coercionists" of the Free States will have their hands full at home, does much to quiet the apprehensions of those who are not so busily engaged in their work of treason that they do not find time to notice the low-muttering thunder of the approaching storm from the North and West. The Commissioners express great anxiety as to the approaching meeting of the Legislatures of the Free States, particularly that of Pennsylvania. Col. CURTIN is regarded as a coercionist, but they hope that Gov. PACKER, being of opposite politics, will antagonize him, and that the forthcoming messages or proclamations of the two Governors will conflict, and the sentiment of the State will thus be divided between acquiescing in and forcibly opposing secession. Gov. PACKER's friends here declare that he occupies the ground of Judge DOUGLAS, standing ready to make any honorable comprise, but firmly determined to see the Constitution maintained, and the laws executed at all hazards.

One of the Commissioners to-night, when asked whether they did not intend to pay their respects to the President on New-Year's Day, in company with the representatives of other foreign nations, replied, "Oh, yes, in full court costume!"

I hear that Gov. SEWARD is preparing to deliver a speech in the Senate at an early day, in which he will discuss the new questions which have lately arisen in the imbroglio between South Carolina and the Federal Government.

[Advertisement.]

CAUSE OF THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.—The Common Council becoming alarmed for the safety of the City from the deplorable increase of the skating fever, caused a piece of ice to be cut from one of the neighboring skating ponds and submitted it to a committee of our first chemists to see if they could not discover the cause of the fever and devise a remedy. The committee reported on Saturday as follows: "That after a very careful examination of the marks found on the surface of the ice they are of the opinion that they were caused by the skates from the Central Park Skate Emporium of CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway," they also further report "that they have visited the establishment of Messrs. C. & W. and found it perfectly crowded with skates and skate 'fixens,' and altogether a very dangerous place, (two of the committee being seized with the fever while there,) and therefore advise all persons who wish to escape the fever to keep away from it entirely."

[Advertisement.]

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practical Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New Year's Day, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. There can be no better way to commence the new year, than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. Consultation en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Stiff or contracted joints, lubricated with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, speedily recover their flexibility. The shooting pains of gout or rheumatism are quickly allayed, and all affections of the nerves of sensation or motion promptly cured.

[Advertisement.]

The great New-Year's Carnival at BARNUM'S Museum will be the chief point of attraction to-day with all seekers of amusement. BARNUM has had his hands extended to every quarter of the Globe in search of novelties, and has gathered under the roof of his Museum, for this Holiday season, such a collection as never before claimed the attention of pleasure-seekers. See his advertisement in another column, and go and enjoy one of his hourly performances, and see the Native Africans, Aztec Children, What Is It? and thousand and one other novelties which are on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR very firm, at $5 12½@$5 37½ for superfine. WHEAT in fair demand; white at $1 40@$1 55; red $1 30@$1 35. CORN active, and advanced; old yellow at 68c.@70c.; new 58@60c. COFFEE firm, and stock much reduced, at 11½c.@13½c. SUGAR steady. Whisky at 18c.@19c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. Market dull.

Arrivals at this Port for 1860 from Foreign Ports.

To the gentlemanly and obliging boarding officer at the United States Revenue Barge office, at Whitehall, Mr. JOHN C. ROACH, we are again indebted for the following accurate statement of arrivals from foreign ports, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, together with the number of passengers both from California and otherwise:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Steamers	218	268	319
Foreign war-steamers	—	—	2
Corvettes	—	—	1
Ships	723	713	787
Barks	723	872	978
Barkentines	—	18	20
Brigs	1 085	1,269	1,335
Galliots	—	—	2
Schooners	735	887	972
Yachts	—	—	1
Canal-boats	—	—	24
Total	3,481	4.027	4,451

Nation.	Steam-ers.	Ships.	Barks.	Bark-antines.	Brigs.	Schoon-ers.	Total.
American	155	680	730	18	798	546	2,951
Austrian	—	4	6	—	6	—	16
British	132	39	113	2	433	412	1,132
Bremen	10	26	46	—	17	1	100
Belgian	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Dutch	—	1	5	—	16	1	25
Dutch	—	1	1	—	9	1	12
French	—	1	8	—	8	2	20
Hamburg	21	22	8	—	2	1	54
Hanover	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Italian	—	—	5	—	1	—	6
Mecklenberg	—	—	3	—	3	—	6
Mexican	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norwegian	—	6	13	—	7	—	26
Neapolitan	—	—	3	—	5	—	8
Oldenberg	—	—	4	—	3	1	8
Prussian	—	5	11	—	5	—	21
Portuguese	1	1	—	—	4	4	10
Russian	—	6	1	—	—	2	9
Sardinian	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Spanish	—	2	—	—	4	—	7
Swedish	—	1	5	—	1	1	8
Sicilian	—	—	8	—	6	—	14
Tuscan	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	319	797	978	20	1,335	972	4,421

In addition to these, were 2 war-steamers, (1 French and 1 Spanish,) 1 corvette, (Brazilian,) 1 yacht, (British,) 2 galliots, (Dutch,) and 24 canal-boats—making the total 4,451.

The number of steamers from domestic ports for the year is as follows:

Where From.	1859.	1860.
New-Orleans	—	2
Savannah	159	168
Charleston	101	104
Richmond and Norfolk	106	190
Washington, D. C	17	53
Baltimore	135	334
Philadelphia, *via* Sandy Hook and *via* Canal	—	667
Portland	62	93
New-Bedford	156	172
Providence	385	410
New-London	104	53
Wilmington, N. C	—	15
Total	1485	2261

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND PASSENGERS.

Year.	Foreign Arrivals.	Passengers. Foreign.	Passengers from California.
1850	3,487	226,287	—
1851	3 888	299,081	18,207
1852	3,822	310,335	12,158
1853	4,105	299,425	15,519
1854	4,173	331,809	15,927
1855	3,391	152,234	13,400
1856	3,889	159,224	11,925
1857	3 902	203,499	11,265
1858	3,483	97,632	8,860
1859	4,027	101,320	16,249
1860	4,451	266,627	10,710

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Persia*, will close to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

The German Mails by the *Borussia*, will also close to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The Havana Mails by the *Brinville*, will close to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The Mails for California and the South Pacific Coast *vid* Panama, by the *North Star*, will close to-day (Tuesday) at 10 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC 31.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—J. Enigie Widrath, J. Wilson, Miss Caroline M. Sweeney, Mr. Legerdon, Mrs. Legerdon and child, Wm. Cundall, Mr. and Mrs. Hyllerted, Rev. J. J. Coppinger, Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, Mrs. Green, J. Boron, Miss E. Boron, Jos. Sillech, Mrs. Sillech, Mr. and Mrs. Steinsson, Hy. Dodd, George Thun, Mr. Lichtenbaum, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Pelard, Alfred Meize, E. Vincent, W. F. Whiteside, Mrs. Thomas, infant and servant, J. Hernisley, J. A. Andrews, Mrs. and Master Lemonia.

In steamship Star of the West, from New-Orleans and Havana.—A. S. Griffin and lady, S. W. Prince, Jean Bareli, J. M. Bennans, Master Dickham, Capt. W. P. York, J. Williams, Geo Allen, John Davenport, E. Trowbridge, Robt. Foster, Chas. Brown, B. Strotor, J. B. Herman, S. P. Mince, E. Lammler, Chas. Lange, T. Shorrer, Mrs. James, Capt. Donnaldson, W. Odenheimer, P. Sulser, W. Pratt, S. Seers, W. Jackson, J. A. Cook, H. O'Malley, G. Peterson, Saml. Breeden, E. L. Lyons, H. Meinke, Alex. Small and two children, Martin Benz, W. Hense, A. Biering, Geo Bohler, E. Scully, J. Meehan, Capt. Merill, P. C. Soule, Geo. Emmons, Geo Hawkins, W. Butler, D. Cunningham, J. P. Smith, W. Evans, Wm. Deesti and servant, John E. Jones, Thos. Purcell, L. Hollingswell, F. White, A. C Wallet, C. W. Marmon, C. W. Morisson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon rises...10 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 42 | Gov. Island.11 31 | Hell Gate....12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans. W. Nelson & Sons; Zenas Coffin, Riddle, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; Quebec, (Br.,) Bernier, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks Countess of Seafield, (Br.,) Brown, Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; Sophie Elizabeth, (Hol.,) Vanderhoff, Amsterdam, Funke & Meinke.

Brigs Hannah, (Aus.,) Meriato, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Utrock, (Ant.,) Casselick, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; E. Andreas, (Sund.,) Cardiff, Funke & Meinke; Samoset, Briggs, Naples, J. R. Dow.

Schooners Margaret Ann, Walker, St. Thomas and a market, J. R. Dow; Passport, Hawkins, Naples, McCready, Mott & Co.; Empire, Ried, Wilmington, R. P. Buck & Co. Kensington, White; Jacksonville, ——; J. McAdam, Pierson, Cienfuegos.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Muirhouse, Liverpool Dec. 19, and Queenstown 21st. with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Was detained at Queenstown 12 hours, waiting for the Galway steamer, with the mails and passengers of steamship Prince Albert, which had broken her shaft.

Steamship Star of the West, Griffin, New-Orleans Dec. 28, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Has experienced strong head winds from Havana to the Cape. Steamship De Soto arrived at Havana on the 26th.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas Dec. 28, and Norfolk 25 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. Experienced heavy northerly gales; put into Norfolk for coal.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Winged Racer, Trundy, Foo Chow Sept. 2, passed Dampier Straits Sept. 29, Angier Oct. 15, Cape Good Hope Nov. 14, crossed the Equator Dec. 4 in lon. 39 W., with teas, &c., to R. W. Hubbell. Dec. 16, came in with beautiful clear weather and moderate breeze from S. E; middle part, the wind hauled to the southward; 6 A. M., wind S. W., with lightning, took in royals, fore and mizzentopgallant sails; 9:45 A. M., nearly calm, with fine rain and cloudy; 9:50 A. M., a whirlwind passed over the ship, and in less than two minutes carried away jibboom, fore, main and mizzentopmasts short by the cap, and everything belonging to them; stove the rails, bulwarks, and broke down the starboard quarter boat; saved what we could from the wreck, but were compelled cut away a great part in consequence of the wrecked stuff chafing her. Badly the day ended, the wind from N. W., and a high turbulent sea, ship rolling heavily. Was taken in tow Dec. 30, at 2 P. M., between Barnegat and the Woodlands, by steamtug James A. Stevens, Capt. Quinn, and anchored in the Lower B